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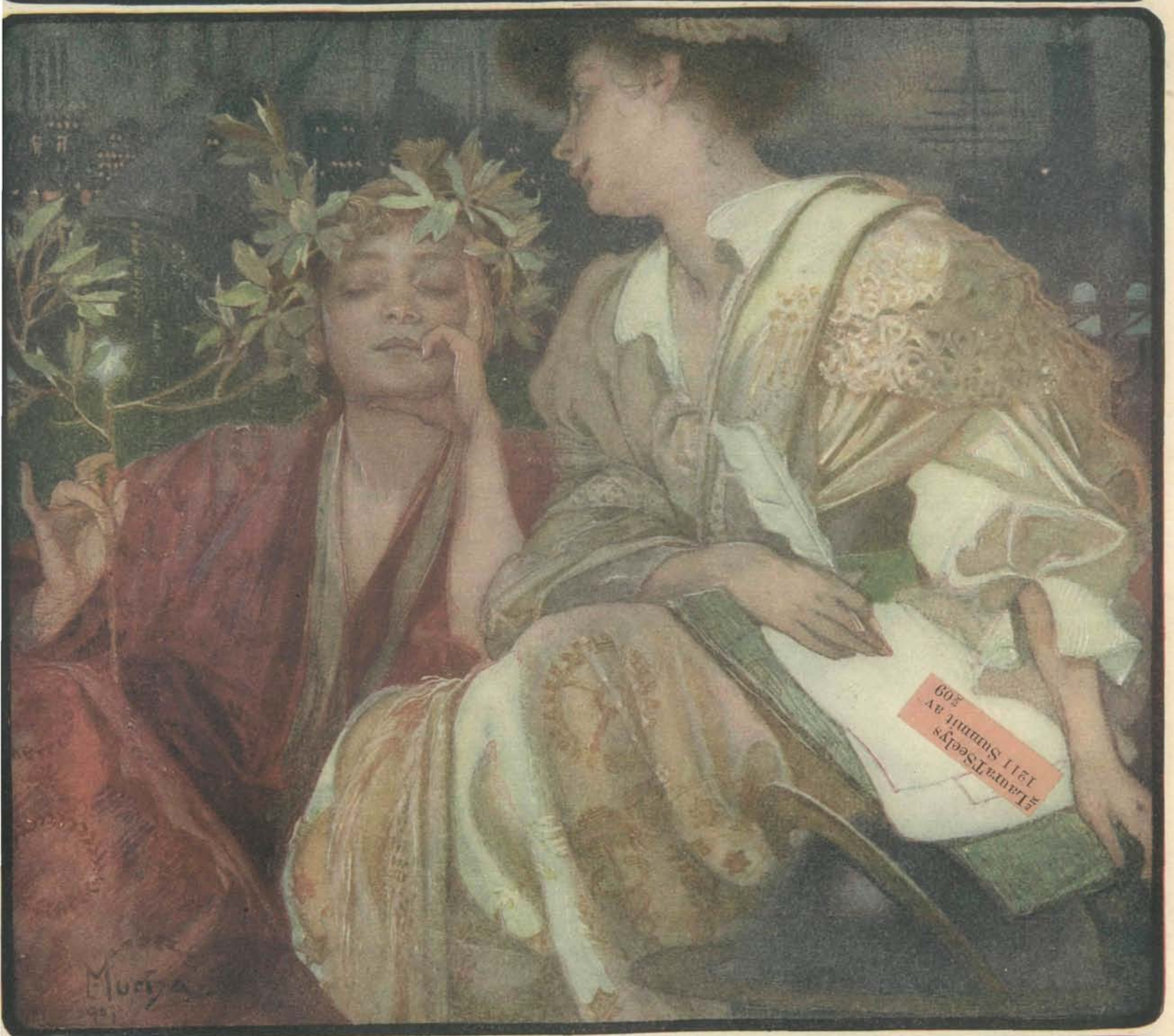

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SYMBOLISM OF THE COVER DESIGN.—The two figures in the design on our cover this week symbolize the contents of THE LITERARY DIGEST—journalism and literature. The former surveys and records the work of the world as it appears in workshop and commerce, which are represented in the background; while the other dreams with eyes closed symbolizing literature, which occupies itself purely with internal inspiration. Together they comprehend the best in the world's thought—the practical and the ideal. The design is the work of Mr. Alphonse Mucha.

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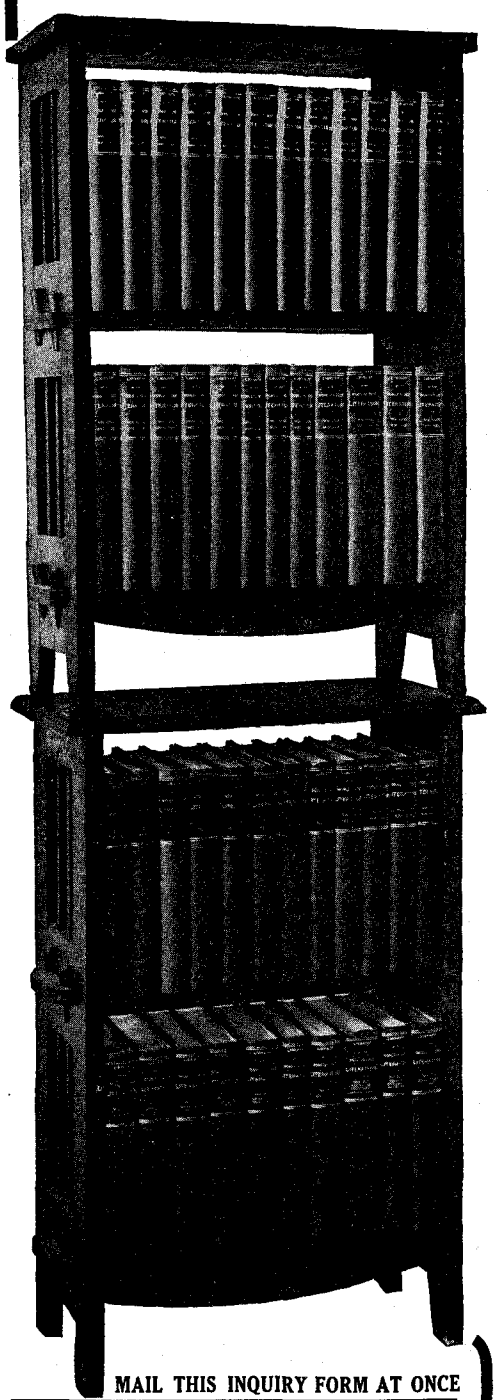

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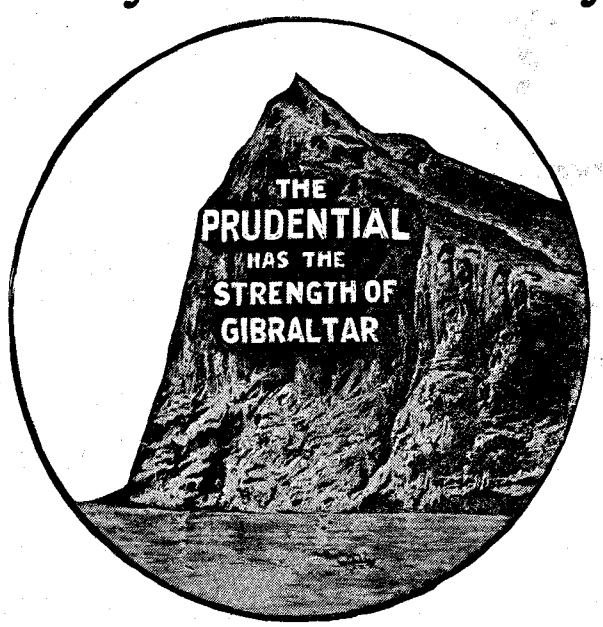

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VOL. XXXIX., NO. 3 NEW YORK, JULY 17, 1909 WHOLE NUMBER, 1004

TOPICS OF THE DAY

BRIGHTENING SKIES FOR THE ULTIMATE CONSUMER

NOW that the new tariff legislation has entered upon its final stage in the Joint Committee of the two Houses the hopes of the "ultimate consumer" show symptoms of reviving. Washington dispatches and editorial comments alike reflect a cheerful surmise that the longed-for "downward revision" may even yet materialize, the Senate schedules to the contrary notwithstanding. This is based chiefly on the understanding that President Taft is keeping so closely in touch with both the Senate and the House conferees that he is in effect an unofficial member of the committee. "It will devolve upon him," remarks the New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.), "to settle a disagreement which involves more than differences of party and cuts deeper into the tissue and blood of the American nation than any public measure of recent times." His relation to the Joint Committee is described by the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) as that of a judge to a jury. The jury in this case, it adds, "will be anxious to satisfy a judge who can set aside their verdict should he feel it his duty to do so." "It rests with the President to stand between the ultimate consumer and his plunderers," asserts a Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), while the same paper remarks editorially:

"The Republican leaders can not be so mad as to pass a bill which they know the President will not sign. That would be party suicide. It is inevitable, therefore, that they will, from time to time, refer disputed schedules to him, as the discussions in conference go on. Indeed, it is an open secret at Washington that the President has prepared himself thus to act as umpire. He has had full tables made of the duties proposed by the Payne Bill, as compared with those adopted by the Senate, and will be ready to meet each case as it arises. Mr. Taft has said that he thinks the Tariff Bill which the House passed to be a fairly reasonable measure. . . . He has repeatedly told his friends that the tariff ultimately sent to him to sign or veto will be 'considerably better than the Payne Bill.' That can be only if a great number of the Senate increases in rates are dropt. Some of them were made confessedly for trading purposes, but on others there will be a hard fight. Yet the conditions under which the bill passed the Senate are such as greatly to aid the President in working for lower duties. The bill as log-rolled through by Aldrich contained so many vicious features that ten Republican Senators—one-sixth of the entire representation of the party in the Senate—refused to vote for it. And these Senators come from the great States in the Middle West and Northwest whose demands can not be ignored. Moreover, it is stated that Chairman Payne has in his possession letters from one hundred Republicans of the House, declaring that they will not vote for the Tariff Bill unless the Aldrich iniquities are first taken out of it. With all this body of Congressional support, and with public sentiment unmistakably in favor of the President's position, he may face the crisis with good hope. Yet it will take all his official authority, all his weight of character, all his firm tenacity of will, to get a tariff which will not make his party appear perfidious, and to which he can put his name without dishonor."

It is not to be expected, says the Pittsburg *Gazette Times* (Rep.), that the bill as it finally emerges will be without disappointing features, "but on the whole it will be a workable measure to which the business of the country will speedily adjust itself." The rates, predicts the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), "will average somewhere between those of the House and the Senate bills." The Indianapolis *News* (Ind.) admits that the President "may succeed in getting a bill out of Congress that will reduce the tariff and consequently lower the cost of living," but at the same time it regards such a result as far from assured.

A Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) asserts that Senator Aldrich himself, while an earnest advocate of high duties, "is not, perhaps, so impatient of the views of those who would revise downward, or so closely confined in his political ho[illegible]on, as the necessities of his position as the Senator in charge of the bill have made him appear." As to Mr. Payne's influence, the same writer says:

"Most of the downward revisionists base their hopes on the activities, knowledge, and experience of a man whom last year many of them cited as the worst 'stand-patter' of them all. This man is no other than Sereno E. Payne. Mr. Murdock, of Kansas, said to-day that the Payne Bill was a downward tariff revision and that if the Payne reductions, together with those of the Senate, could be maintained, the country would have no cause for complaint. This was high praise from Mr. Murdock, but it only reflects the general sentiment of the radicals who have come to look on Mr. Payne as a true revisionist. Mr. Payne believes that the Dingley tariff can stand some material reductions."

While the House Bill seems to be receiving more bouquets from the press than are falling to the lot of its rival measure from the Senate, the framers of the latter bill point out (according to the dispatches) that many of its high schedules were either deliberately inserted "for trading purposes," or put through to prevent extended debate, with the reservation that they would be eliminated in conference.

It may be interesting to recall that Congress met in extra session to enact a new tariff law on March 15. The House passed the Payne Bill on April 9, and three days later the Aldrich substitute was reported by the Senate Finance Committee. As passed by the Senate in Committee of the Whole on July 6—ten Republican Senators voting with the Democrats against it—the Aldrich Bill embodied 847 amendments to the Payne Bill. These are the differences to be adjusted in conference.

Over those paragraphs in which the Senate has made no change in the House rates or language the Joint Committee, we are told,

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has no jurisdiction. Where the Senate has changed a rate from the House rate, the conferees must accept either the Senate or the House rate, or agree on an intermediate rate. Some of the effects of these limitations are thus indicated in *The Tribune:*

"In the sugar schedule the Conference Committee can make no changes except in the paragraph relating to saccharine, and in the

LOST OPPORTUNITIES OF HISTORY—THE BOSTON TEA PARTY

If George III. had only been represented by Aldrich wo... t those riotous citizens have had to behave!

—Bradley in the Chicago *Daily News.*

tobacco schedule the only paragraph open to amendment is that relating to wrapper and filler tobacco, and as to this paragraph the committee's jurisdiction will be confined to the proviso. Of course, the internal-revenue rates on tobacco, which were substantially increased by the Senate, will be open to general amendment in conference. Most of the paragraphs in the cotton, silk, lumber, paper, metals, earthenware, and spirits schedules will be open to material amendment.

"Altho the wool schedule was the center of attack in the Senate, practically no amendments to it can be made by the Conference Committee. The paragraphs relating to tops, wools of the third class, and woven fabrics composed of camel's hair combined with either cotton, silk, or wool, are the only paragraphs in the wool schedule within the jurisdiction of the conferees."

There remains, however, a wide field for adjustment between the two measures, even apart from the differences in the schedules. Thus in the Aldrich Bill the corporation tax is substituted for the inheritance tax, and the "maximum and minimum" provision of the House Bill is so changed that the maximum rates become the normal, the minimum to be granted as a concession. The Senate measure also provides for a tariff commission to be created by the President, and for a special customs court. To quote again from the New York *Tribune*, which is probably as "close to the throne" as any paper:

"If the House's theory of revision is right, the Senate's is wrong. Yet we think that between the two Republican opinion is overwhelmingly in favor of the House's plan. There is also President Taft's program, which aims at a consolidation of the lower rates of the two bills, giving a resultant reduction somewhat greater even than that planned by the House of Representatives. On a referendum to the Republican voters of the country we think that the President's ideas would be overwhelmingly preferred to those of either the House or the Senate. . . . . .

"The public will hope for the best. Meanwhile it has the assurance that even the Senate Bill, through its administrative provisions, vetoes the enactment of any successor of its own haphazard and unscientific kind."

SUBSTITUTING THE PRUNING-HOOK FOR THE BIG STICK

WASHINGTON dispatches of late have furnished cumulative evidence that the "pruning-hook" is replacing the "big stick" as the emblem of executive authority. For years, while annual surpluses were accumulating in the Treasury, critics of our national extravagance found it difficult to get a patient hearing. But now that the annual surpluses have been succeeded by annual deficits the demand for Federal economy has achieved unwonted popularity, and this fact is reflected in the attitude of the Administration. In response to President Taft's demand that the expenses of the administrative departments be reduced Secretary Nagel of the Department of Commerce and Labor is reported as promising a reduction of at least 5 per cent. in the clerical force of his department, and the War and Navy Departments are said to have reduced their combined estimates for the ensuing year by about $40,000,000. In the other departments the same spirit of retrenchment is active. We are further assured by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* that Speaker Cannon and Senator Aldrich are in full accord with President Taft in his determination to curb Executive extravagance. The necessity for such a policy is further emphasized by a table published in the St. Paul *Dispatch* which shows that the country's expenditures have increased 150 per cent. in the past twelve years, during which time the population has increased only 20 per cent.

For the last fiscal year, which ended with June 30, the Government's receipts amounted to $604,432,846, and its disbursements to $694,244,002, giving an apparent deficit of $89,811,156. But as about $31,000,000 of this was spent on the Panama Canal and may be reimbursed by the sale of bonds, the Secretary of the Treasury places the excess of ordinary expenditures over ordinary receipts at $60,000,000. This deficit is many millions less than the lowest advance estimate made it, but even so it scarcely affords an excuse for unmixt gratification. Noting by the dispatches that the Treasury officials were "highly pleased" that the showing was no

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THE HONEST BARTENDER'S BRACER.

"Quit nothin'! Why, a little more of the same'll make you feel O. K."

—Keppler in *Puck.*

worse, the San Francisco *Chronicle* (Ind.) admonishes its readers as follows:

"The habit of mind which regards Treasury deficits with indifference and bonded indebtedness with complacency is a very serious

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WILL THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE FEEL ITS WEIGHT?
—Barclay in the Baltimore *Sun*.

TAFT'S SPEECH AT YALE—"And the goblins will get you if you don't watch out." —Morris in the Spokane *Spokesman-Review*.

LOOKING AHEAD.

matter for a people who are all taxed by at least three sets of authorities acting without reference to the exactions of each other, and all permeated with the same spirit of financial recklessness. The American people have been accustomed to call their country 'the land of liberty.' As the essence of political liberty is freedom from onerous taxation the United States has hitherto well deserved its popular name, but at the rate we are increasing our expenditures the name will very soon become inappropriate."

In spite of the talk of economy which fills the press at present the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) is skeptical in regard to any immediate practical results. In pessimistic vein it remarks:

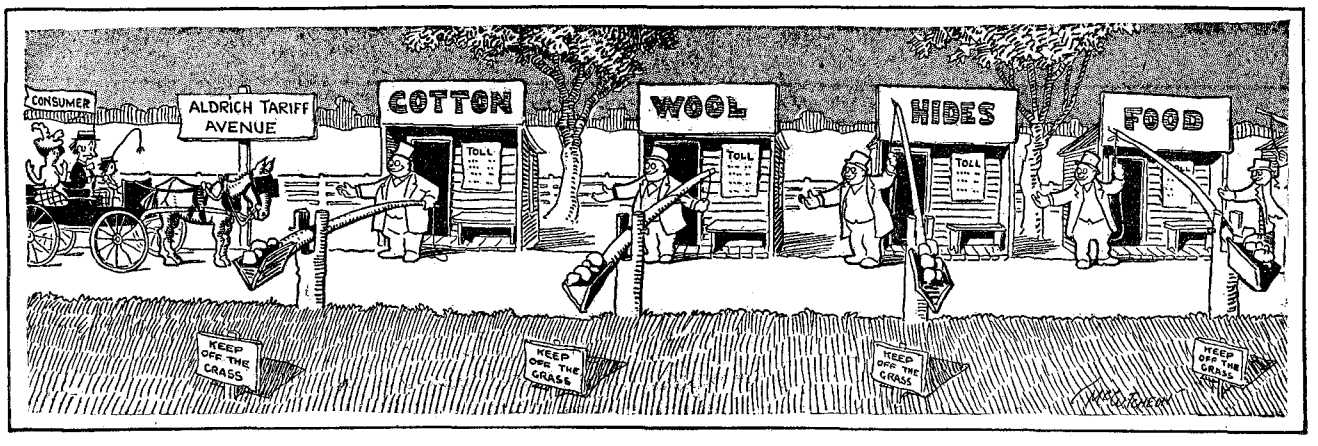
"Mr. Taft's proposal of a joint committee from legislative and administrative departments, to pare down expenditure, is very well; but, unfortunately, it is one thing to show Congress how to cut appropriations, and quite another to get the appropriations cut. One recalls the Congress of 1892, when public deficit and collapsing gold reserve were impending, and when the House voted overwhelmingly, at the very start, for the program that 'no money ought to be appropriated by Congress except such as is necessary to carry on the several departments, frugally, efficiently, and honestly adminstered.' The subsequent history of that Congress embraced an increase of $8,000,000 in river and harbor outlay and of $80,000,000 in pensions.

"If, however, Congress turns a deaf ear to such appeals, and pursues a policy which will necessitate increasing pressure of taxation on citizens already confronted with problems enough in the rise of the cost of living, then we are much inclined to think that Congress will hear from the people."

The Boston *Advertiser* (Rep.), on the other hand, discusses the problem in a hopeful and confident spirit. We read:

"It is impossible to believe that what has already been accomplished will be the last word in the Administration's general scheme for economy; and it is self-evident to those who know most about government work that there is room for even more notable reforms, as yet untouched. It is unfortunately true that many branches of government work are essentially duplicated by different bureaus of the same department or by bureaus of different departments. For example, there are three entirely different hospital organizations under Federal pay, and in many cases these bureaus are pursuing practically the same line of work, independently of one another. There is no good reason why there should not be one hospital staff, or bureau of health, under one efficient head, to look after all the hospital and sanitary and hygienic work of the whole Federal Government. The different bureaus of survey and geography offer another instance of unnecessarily divided authority and unnecessarily large waste of funds. And the list could be continued at some length.

"It may be said that the Administration is powerless to change this condition of things, which has been created by legislation. That is partly true, but it is worth remembering that work has already been begun by the Senate under a committee of which Senator Crane is one of the most efficient members, looking toward



SENATOR ALDRICH'S TOLL-GATES FOR THE POOR CONSUMER.
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

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the thorough scrutiny of departmental methods, with the idea of scaling down Federal expenditures. The Senators have been so closely occupied with tariff legislation, that the special committee has not advanced in its work as rapidly as would otherwise be possible; but information has been and is being collected and will be studied during the recess, with the idea of offering to Congress, next winter, a clear and comprehensive scheme for national retrenchment. And this work promises to be, in its own way, quite as important as the saving which the President is about to put into effect."

THE PROPOSAL TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION

THE United States Senate celebrated the Fourth of July by an unanimous resolution to submit to the States a constitutional amendment providing for an income tax, as suggested by President Taft in his special message to Congress. There seems to be no doubt in anybody's mind but that the House will follow suit, in which case, says the Chicago *Record-Herald* (Ind.), "the amendment will be the paramount issue before the people and their State representatives next winter." Altho comparatively little interest is being manifested in this subject at present, remarks the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), "within another year it is likely to alter political alinements." It is now more than thirty-nine years since the Fifteenth and last constitutional amendment was ratified, and during that time a belief gained currency that the nation's organic law would never again be altered in time of peace. The proposed Sixteenth Amendment reads: "The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes from whatever source derived without apportionment among the several States and without regard to any census or enumeration."

If the House also votes in favor of this amendment, as predicted, it will still require the indorsement of three-fourths of the States before it can be ratified. About its chances of securing this indorsement the opinion of the press is divided. The Washington *Post* (Ind.) thinks that "the immense majority of the American electorate" approves of the proposal, but that nevertheless "there is little doubt that twelve States can be lined up against it." *The Post* adds suggestively that if Arizona and New Mexico should be admitted to statehood it would then require the dissent of thirteen States to defeat the amendment. To the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.) and *Press* (Rep.) the prospect of ratification seems excellent. The New York *Commercial* (Com.), is reluctant to believe that the proposed change in the fundamental law will be made, while the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.) deplores such "tinkering with the Constitution." The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), however, calls for ratification, as does the Chicago *Record-Herald* (Ind.). Says the latter paper:

"It now becomes the duty of the honest friends of the amendment to start in each State an earnest campaign in its behalf. Whether they believe in early legislation substituting a fair, reasonably progressive income tax for the corporation tax stop-gap; whether they believe, with Senator Root, that the corporation tax is 'wise and patriotic' in itself and that an income tax should be reserved for national emergencies, or whether they believe that the corporation tax is so grossly unjust and discriminatory, so reactionary in its effect on the diffusion of industrial stocks and the peopleization of corporations, that it is not even 'a lesser evil'—the constitutional amendment should at once enlist their active and vigorous support."

The meaning of the Senate's "epoch-making" vote, according to the Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.), is that "we are entering upon an era of new and more direct relations with our national Government," as a result of which relations millions of us "are soon to feel its hand in our pockets." In this connection *The Wall Street Journal* (Fin.) says:

"The change from indirect to direct taxation is a mark of economic progress. Undeveloped countries as a rule show greater wisdom in adhering to indirect methods. But as wealth increases and the surplus over and above the necessities of living enlarges, the investing power of a people advances and a new object of taxation is furnished in the permanent existence of this surplus. It is this factor which has hitherto made the income tax inexpedient, even if the Supreme Court had found it constitutional. Now, however, the time seems to be at hand when the income tax has reached the stage of practical and sound fiscal policy."

Discussing the amendment's chances of ratification the Hartford *Times* (Dem.) says:

"The supporters of the income-tax idea are said to admit there is little hope of carrying any of the six New England legislatures except that of Vermont. New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, Maryland, and West Virignia are also reckoned against it. This totals eleven, and if this estimate proves to be correct it may be possible for the opponents of an income tax to defeat it by securing control of the legislature of Nevada, the State which was admitted into the Union solely for the purpose of securing a three-fourths vote for the so-called war amendments. Vermont is another State which might turn the scale against the income-taxers. We are unable to see why sentiment in Ohio on this question should prove to be different from that in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and West Virginia, nor why Vermont should be regarded as less certain to oppose the income tax than New Hampshire or New York."

The New York *Globe* (Rep.), however, marshals other facts which carry more cheer for the income-tax advocates. We read:

"It does not appear that there is any statute of limitations against an amendment once it is submitted. All future time is delivered over to the income-taxers, and at their leisure they can storm the different legislatures in detail. The Eleventh Amendment was pending four years, the Fourteenth two years, and the Fifteenth two years. Moreover, it has been held that a State having once rejected an amendment may withdraw its disapproval and subsequently approve. Thus, tho beaten, the income-taxers can attack again. But the converse of this principle is not established. In 1868 Secretary Seward proclaimed the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment, and Congress passed a resolution saying that it had been legally adopted even tho two of the necessary thirty ratifying States had rescinded their favorable ratification prior to the proclamation. In 1870, New York having rescinded its ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, Secretary Fish in his proclamation mentioned the filing of a notice in the State Department that New York 'claimed' to have rescinded, but did not allow the legality of the rescission. The way is thus always open to ratification, while it is doubtful whether there can be a change of attitude once affirmative action occurs."

"Massachusetts should vote no," declares the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), which goes on to say in opposition to the idea of a general income tax—

"One very practical objection to it for this part of the country is the very much larger sum, in proportion to population, which we should have to pay than the more rural States of the South and West. The inequality in the purchasing power of a dollar, and so of standards of living, in the urban centers beside the rural sections everywhere, make any tax of this kind, uniform in its terms over a great area, outrageously unfair. The founders of the Republic in inserting the 'proportionate' provision displayed a degree of wisdom from which we should not depart. Its justification, if we are to tax equitably, is greater to-day than it was then. The disparities between New York City, for example, and rural Arkansas are far wider to-day than they would have been at any contrasting points along the seaboard of the then thirteen States. What the founders thought wise to provide as a safeguard against unfairness, it is all the more incumbent upon their descendants to maintain."

ONE DIVORCE IN FIVE DUE TO DRINK—One of the most striking arguments for temperance reform, says Mr. L. A. Brady, is to be found in certain cold, dispassionate statistics issued by the United States Census Bureau. These figures show that intemperance, as either a direct or a contributing cause, was responsible for more than 19 per cent.—practically one-fifth—of all divorces granted in the United Staes during the twenty years between 1887 and 1906 inclusive. Since at the present rate at least every twelfth

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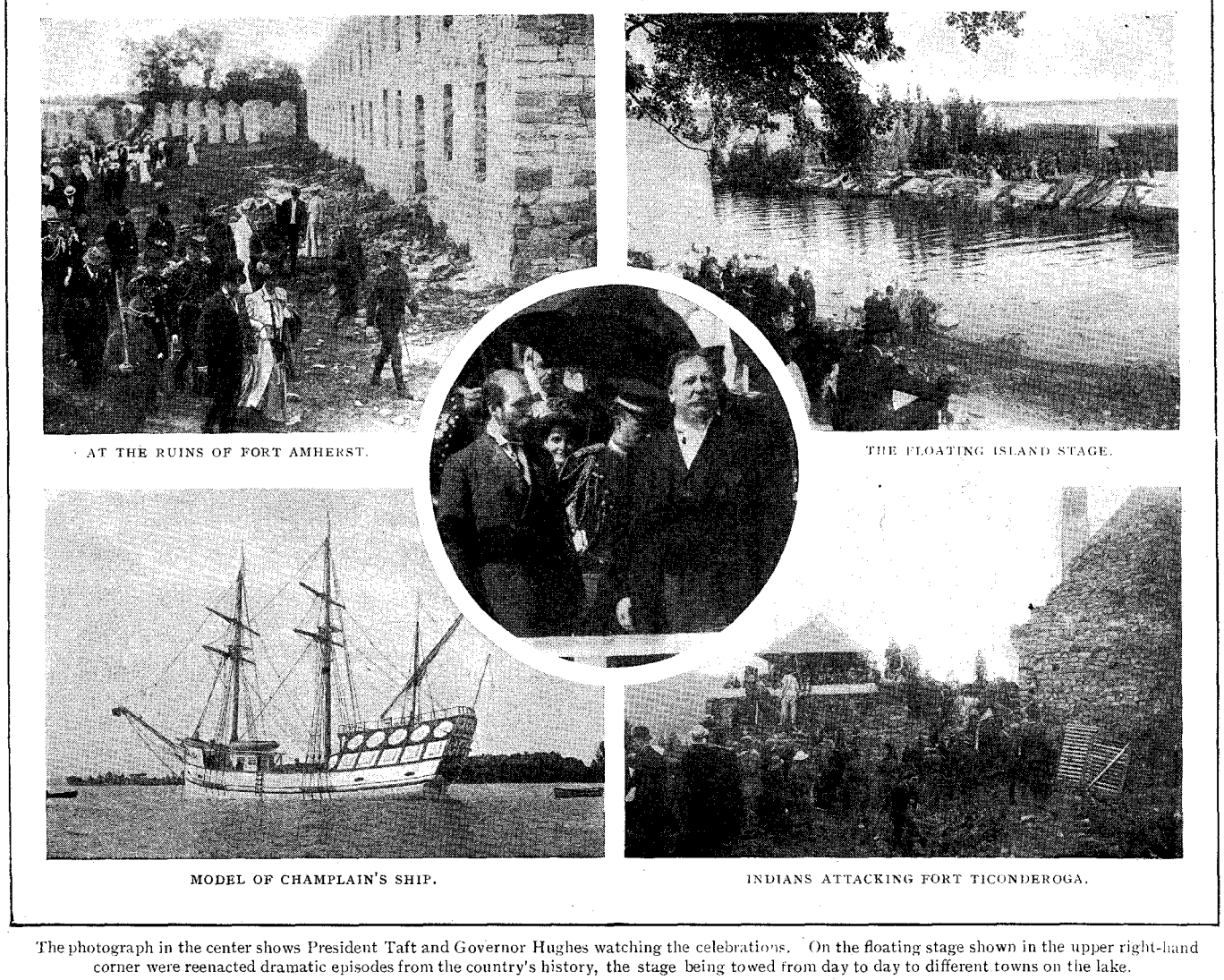

AT THE RUINS OF FORT AMHERST.

THE FLOATING ISLAND STAGE.

MODEL OF CHAMPLAIN'S SHIP.

INDIANS ATTACKING FORT TICONDEROGA.

The photograph in the center shows President Taft and Governor Hughes watching the celebrations. On the floating stage shown in the upper right-hand corner were reenacted dramatic episodes from the country's history, the stage being towed from day to day to different towns on the lake.

GLIMPSES OF THE LAKE CHAMPLAIN TERCENTENARY CELEBRATIONS.

marriage ends in divorce, we get a proportion of one home in every sixty-one wrecked by drink. Moreover, the census authorities themselves, according to Mr. Brady, admit that these figures represent only the most flagrant and palpable instances of the part which intemperance plays in divorce, and that greater percentages than those actually given would be nearer the truth. The detailed figures as set forth in the census bulletin are as follows:

"Drunkenness was the *sole* cause of divorce in 36,516 cases, or 3.9 per cent. of the total number of divorces (1887 to 1906). It was a cause in combination with some other cause in 17,765 cases, or 1.9 per cent. of the total number. Therefore, it was a direct cause, either alone or in combination with other causes, in 54,281 cases, or 5.7 per cent. of the total. Of divorces granted to the wife the percentage for drunkenness either alone or in combination with other causes was 7.9; of those granted to the husband, the corresponding percentage, 1.4.

"The attempt was made to ascertain also the number of cases in which drunkenness or intemperance, altho not a direct ground for the divorce, was an indirect or contributory cause. The number of such cases was returned as 130,287, representing 13.8 per cent. of the total number of divorces. Probably this number includes those cases in which the fact of intemperance was alleged in the bill of complaint or established by the evidence, altho not specified among the grounds for which the divorce was granted.

"The remaining cases are those in which there was no reference to intemperance, or no evidence that intemperance existed as a contributory cause. In some of these cases the record was so meager that the absence of any mention of intemperance would justify no conclusions. But in the majority of instances it would create a strong presumption that intemperance did not exist or was not a contributory cause."

THE CHAMPLAIN PAGEANTS AS A PEACE MILE-STONE

THE week of pageantry and speech-making with which the country has been celebrating the three-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of Lake Champlain, has given the press an opportunity to review a romantic figure and to dwell upon the significance of the pageantry as a kind of mile-stone marking the progress of an extended peace epoch. In contrast to the French, English, and Indian wars which the pageants reproduced in miniature, we have the press reports of the strong peace speeches of President Taft and of Ambassadors Bryce and Jusserand. President Taft said in part:

"Champlain was a man whom all nations can honor. He is not a man with respect to whose history you have to pass over something in silence. All his life could bear the closest examination, and he brings out in the strongest way those wonderful qualities shown in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries by Spaniards, Englishmen, Frenchmen, and Portuguese, who braved those dreadful terrors of the sea, circumnavigated the globe in little cockleshells, and carried the standard of the then civilization into the furthest forests and into the dangers of the most distant tropics. . . . . .

"I think it is well for us to go back through the history of all nations in order that our own heads, a little swelled with modern progress, may be diminished a bit in the proper appreciation of what was done by nations before us, under conditions that seemed to limit the possibility of human achievement, but limitations that were overcome by the bravery, the courage, and the religious faith of nations that preceded us in developing the world.

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"There were Montcalm and Wolfe, two great Christians, back to whom you trace the whole history of lower Canada. It is true Wolfe conquered Montcalm on the Plains of Abraham, but there is still in all the region of lower Canada a population purely French, a population industrious, God-fearing, and loyal to the flag under whose government they live. That fact is a compliment not only to the far-seeing statesmanship of the English colonial statesman who framed the government under which they live, but it is a compliment to the present industrial domestic virtues of the French nation.

"This valley in which we are, in the three hundred years since it was discovered by Champlain, has furnished almost as much of a battle-ground for the three nations and the Indians, who were on all sides, as Belgium in Europe, and one does not have to seek far for the reason. If you will read the account given by Benedict Arnold of his attempt to reach Quebec through Maine you

THE USUAL ARGUMENT FOR A SANE FOURTH.
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald*.

will understand why everybody else that went that way went by Lake Champlain.

"The truth is it was the only passageway, and as the St. Lawrence, on the one hand, offered a great place for settlement, and the Hudson, on the other, and all the Atlantic coast, in order to reach the two this was the passageway, and here were fought the battles, continued for two hundred years, and, as we now say, never to recur again. They did not occur in the Civil War, I believe, except a little adventure by some rash representatives of the Confederacy who tried to break a bank in St. Albans, but, with that exception, we have to go back to the War of 1812 for the use of this as a battle-ground.

"I echo and emphasize the statements of the two Ambassadors, and repeat their prayer that never again may this great valley be given a name in history by reason of its being the seat of bloody war."

Ambassador Bryce said upon the same theme:

"Let us appeal to the great ones of the earth, one of the greatest and most respected of whom we have here in the person of President Taft, to use all their influence for the promotion of peace and good-will among the nations. Let our generation provide no more battlefields to be commemorated. Let it rather be remembered as the generation which did away with this method of settling differences.

"A century hence there will doubtless be a celebration here in honor of Samuel Champlain. Crowds twice as large will assemble from these beautiful shores, covered then with twice as many thriving cities and picturesque villages. Let us hope that those who meet and speak on that four-hundredth anniversary in 2009 will be able to say with joy and pride that the clouds of threatened war which still sometimes rose to darken the sky of 1909 have long since vanished away, and that battles and sieges are recalled only as 'old, forgotten, far-off things' which will never recur in a wiser, gentler, and more enlightened world."

Ambassador Jusserand of France commented thus:

"Years have passed; on these happy shores guns have long been silent; the feelings of the nations represented around the just now rebuilt fort of Ticonderoga have changed; the colonists of yore, who had played an important part in the fight, now belong to a great and independent nation, the United States, the friend of the former enemies, those two liberal countries, France and England.

"As for France and England themselves, they have of late years given to the world an example of settling all at once the whole series of their secular quarrels and difficulties without even having recourse to arbitration. In medieval times France and England knew the horrors of a hundred years' war. The time is not far distant when they will be able to celebrate the completion of a hundred years' peace."

The Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, in an appreciative editorial on Samuel Champlain himself, says:

"From his first voyage in 1599 until his death in Quebec in 1635, he spent nearly his whole life either in the exploration or the development of the empire which he founded. Parkman calls him the 'Father of New France,' and says that his name stands foremost on the list of the pioneers of the North American forests. 'It was he who struck the deepest and boldest strokes into the heart of their pristine barbarism. The preux chevalier, the crusader, the romance-loving explorer, the curious knowledge-seeking traveler, the practical navigator, all found their share in him.' Samuel de Champlain is one of the figures who link the new and the old civilizations in a special and peculiar way, and what he did and what he was are well worthy of perpetuation in the memories of the generations which are still to come."

RESULTS OF THE "SANE FOURTH" MOVEMENT

THE agitation carried on by the press this year for a more sane celebration of the Fourth of July, appears at this writing to have saved the country at least twenty lives. Altho the full list of accidents and fatalities can not yet be compiled, the last authentic reports credit the 1909 death-list with 52 lives as compared with 72 at the same time last year. The number of accidents, however, it is believed, will greatly exceed those of 1908 because of the extended two-day celebration, and it is presumed that the usual proportion of injuries will go to swell the number of the dead. Many of the newspapers, nevertheless, receive these returns in the light of a partial victory. "It remains certain," says the New York *Evening Post*, "that the holiday marked a notable advance toward a sane, if not a perfectly quiet Fourth." The Boston *Transcript*, while acknowledging that the returns "leave much to be desired," believes "that they show a measurable and gratifying improvement upon those of recent years." The New York *Journal*, which was one of the most determined agitators for a sane Fourth, while not enthusiastic over the results, admits that its "warnings were not entirely wasted." The Chicago *Post* thinks the "reports from the doctors show that the Fourth of July is recovering from its insanity," and "that it is a convalescent patient with hopeful promise of a permanent cure." The New York *Journal* discusses the subject at greater length thus:

"As quickly as it can be done the entire system of Fourth-of-July fires, explosions, and noises should be done away with. Parents spend three hundred and sixty-four days teaching their children not to play with fire, and on the three hundred and sixty-fifth day they go and buy the fire for them to play with, undoing the teachings of the year.

"Absolute reform will come slowly, for, as every young child proved, THE LOVE OF FIRE IS DEEPLY IMPLANTED IN THE HUMAN BEING.

"Fire has been worshiped as a god and exalted in Fourth-of-July patriotism. Noise and fire delight the primitive man and express

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the primitive religion everywhere. FOR ALL OF OUR PROGRESS IS BASED ON FIRE.

"The development of man began on the day when some long-jawed, big-toothed, pithecanthropoid gentleman among our ancestors, with a courage that we can scarcely comprehend, conquered in his own breast the animal dread of fire, saved a few embers from the burning wreck of some forest where friction had started the flames, took those embers into a cave and started a fire for himself.

"Primitive man's conquest of fire was the beginning of what we call civilization. To keep the fire alive was the great problem and the most sacred duty. The Vestal Virgins of Rome, altho they didn't know it, simply descended from a state of civilization in which the most horrible calamity was to have the fire go out.

"There were no matches, no steam heat, no electric light in those days. In rainy weather it was impossible to start the fire by friction.

"The Indian and other savages used to carry fire with them on their travels, covered up.

"Our children are now taught not to play with the fire LEST THEY SPREAD IT. Children in those days were probably taught to keep away from the fire, FOR FEAR THEY SHOULD PUT IT OUT.

"So, fire is in our minds, burned into our natures—the basis of our civilization, inspiration of materialistic religions.

"Savage love of fire, combined with the equally savage love of noise, will last a long time. But if we can't stop being pyromaniac barbarians, let us at least indulge the primitive passion without killing children."

The Detroit *Free Press*, with an editor who has at least one eye cast back on the road to Boyville, suggests that we use "a little more sanity in pleading for a sane Fourth," and he believes further that "the American nation is just a little in peril of going into hysterics" over Independence-Day accidents. We read:

"We ourselves recently commented on the fact that the casualties July 4, 1908, were 2,702, constituting a large percentage of the casualties of the Revolutionary War. As a matter of cold fact, however, the number of those casualties that proved fatal is large only when regarded as a concrete number.

"Last year the deaths from fireworks on Independence Day were 82 in the entire country. It is far too many, of course, but the drownings during last summer were at least five times more. And nobody has yet risen to decry swimming because of the number of drownings, altho the crusade against the Fourth has got to the point of demanding total prohibition.

"When one considers that the last census gave the total number of children under 16 years of age in the United States at 27,658,013, neither of these death-rolls seems really high. The list of injured during the last Fourth might be added to that of the killed and the gross total would still be something like one-hundredth of 1 per cent. of the juvenile participants in the day's celebration.

"The rest of the 27-odd million youngsters have more or less of a good time on the great day. Does it seem altogether fair to them to take away that pleasure because the relatively insignificant few are careless in their enjoyment of the same pleasure?

"Teach the children how to handle fire-crackers and how to swim. Let them enjoy their Fourth and their good old summer-time generally. They'll all of them go through many experiences during their lives in which they will be in a vastly greater proportional danger than the Fourth brings to them now."

The most encouraging results from the sane-Fourth activities are reported from those cities which restricted the use and sale of fireworks. Among these cities were Washington, Cleveland, Omaha, Los Angeles, and Toledo, and their returns do not show a single death, and only a few injuries are listed. The result in Cleveland was awaited with more interest than in any other city. Last year Cleveland reported eleven killed and many times that injured. This year not an injury or a fire was reported as the results of fireworks. Of this clean record the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* says:

"July 4 will always be the greatest of distinctively American holidays but slaughter and mutilation and nerve-racking noise will not continue to be essential features of the day. Cleveland has proved how easy it is for a city to conduct a decent observance if it is so inclined and has demonstrated that prohibitory measures may really prohibit.

"After the horrors of last year Cleveland was not the only city to declare that the horrifying slaughter should stop. But of all the larger American municipalities Cleveland was the only one to enact laws to do away, all at once, with all the deplorable features of the holiday. Cleveland came to the conclusion that half-way measures would be of small avail. Cleveland had tried 'regulation,' had endeavored to make the day less dangerous by tabooing certain forms of fireworks and explosives. But all the regulation in the world could not make the Fourth sane when the celebration was allowed to continue along the old lines. So it was decided to prohibit both the sale and the use of fireworks within the city limits.

"There were scoffers who believed that such a law could not be enforced. But the day has proved enforcement is not only possible, but very easy. There was, in fact, scarcely any attempt to evade the provisions of the ordinance. Public sentiment was so strongly in favor of the innovation that the task of the police was surprizingly small.

"Other American cities this year tried heroically to keep down the casualty lists by instilling some modicum of common sense into the celebration. Experiments in limiting the size of fire-crackers have been tried. Firearms of all kinds have been inhibited. But it is asking too much of police flesh and blood to demand that these regulations be enforced in a large city. Such ubiquitousness and efficiency would be superhuman. Compromise measures in dealing with the Fourth-of-July evil accomplish little or nothing. The cities must come to the Cleveland idea or continue to pile up their lists of dead and wounded."

MORE DAYLIGHT FOR CINCINNATI

CHEATING the clock to pay the ticker is the way one observer sums up Cincinnati's new ordinance to turn more of her daylight into business hours. Still another commentator, a correspondent of the New York *Times*, brands the scheme as "the same thing as cheating oneself at solitaire to win the game." This plan of turning back the hands of the clock to gain an hour on Father Time, it will be remembered, was first agitated in England, where it is still under consideration as a national venture. It has remained for the Ohio city, however, to take the lead in giving the proposition official recognition.

The daylight ordinance as passed by the Cincinnati Common Council, says the New York *Tribune*, is ridiculously simple, involving "nothing more than what the leaders of the movement apparently believe to be the easy task of fooling the working public into believing that it is eight in the morning when, according to solar time, it is only seven." This is to be done, the Cincinnati papers announce, by setting the standard time for the city just one hour in advance of the standard time now in use, between May 1 and October 1, beginning next year. The Cincinnati *Inquirer* in reporting the passage of the measure, argues that the time intervening before the ordinance goes into effect, will allow plenty of opportunity to repeal it in case of serious opposition. It indicates, however, that opposition is not expected and bases this opinion upon the fact that 350 Cincinnati firms, representing 90,000 people, were behind the daylight-saving movement. The New York *World* is not so sure of the local popularity of the innovation. After comparing the ordinance with the proposed legislation on the subject in England, which would force John Bull to rub his sleepy eyes two hours earlier than is his custom, it says:

"The Cincinnati plan has an advantage in that it does not involve so wide a departure from present customs and immemorial usage as to the time for beginning the day's work. On the other hand, it may be a question whether the gain of one hour a day is worth the trouble involved in the change of the summer habits of Cincinnatians.

"If we were asked to submit a suggestion in the matter to the inhabitants of what the older residents still call the Queen City of the West, it would be that they would do better to depart still further from the English 'saving-daylight' plan and bring the innovation more in accordance with tropical and semitropical usage, where people are accustomed to transact their business in the early hours of the morning and the later hours of the afternoon, leaving

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the midday hours—say from noon till three o'clock—for a siesta. London, of course, would not care so much for a cessation of business during what Dr. Samuel Johnson called 'the wide effulgence of the summer noon,' but Cincinnati, on account both of its latitude and its inland situation, is in reality a Southern city in its summer temperature, and a siesta of two or three hours at the time of the day when it is not always safe to brave the heat on sun-baked streets would be of more practical value than closing the business day at three or four o'clock in the afternoon."

COMMENT ON THE BINGHAM CASE

WHATEVER may have been the motives behind Mayor McClellan's summary removal of Gen. Theodore A. Bingham from the office of Police Commissioner of New York City, the effect, according to the prevailing opinion of the press, has been to annul the salutary divorce between the police and politics at the critical moment when a mayoralty election is approaching. This aspect of the situation is widely discust and deplored by outside papers having no direct interest in the local political issues involved. "The police of Greater New York are back in politics again," exclaims the Springfield *Union* (Rep.), which predicts a period of up-hill work for municipal reformers in the largest city in the country. The same paper suggests as a remedy that New York City follow the example of Boston, where the police are controlled by the State and "are absolutely out of politics." "The ruction that the removal of Police Commissioner Bingham has raised in New York is most salutary to the whole country," according to the Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.), because "it is a demonstration that this sort of politics, if politics it is, doesn't pay." The Minneapolis *Journal* (Rep.), on the other hand, thinks that by the change in the control of the police department "New York now has what New York really wants, which is a corrupt and lax administration of that department."

The incidents which led to General Bingham's removal center around the "Duffy case." Two years ago a young man named Duffy was arrested, and altho he was not convicted of any crime his name, his photograph, and his measurements were filed in the so-called Rogues' Gallery. He was afterward rearrested a number of times. Justice Gaynor, of the State Supreme Court, interested himself in Duffy's case, which he regarded as an instance of police persecution. When the matter came before the Mayor he took it under consideration for a month and then issued the orders which led directly to Commissioner Bingham's dismissal. The Commissioner was directed not only to remove the Duffy photograph from the Rogues' Gallery, but to dismiss his secretary and his third deputy for their alleged connection with the case, to make other arbitrary changes in *personnel*, and so to relinquish his authority in certain directions as to be little more than a figurehead in his own department. Some of these orders he refused, on conscientious grounds, to obey, and his dismissal for insubordination promptly followed. Of his career as Commissioner the New York *Outlook* says:

"The appointment, three and a half years ago, of General Bingham as Police Commissioner by Mayor McClellan was greeted by public-spirited citizens as a sign of great promise. It indicated primarily that the Mayor was willing to have the police force removed from the influence and control of dealers in political offices. The curse of the police in New York has been that the real power in police affairs has been the district bosses, and through them the political rings that divide between themselves the rule of the city. General Bingham's politics were unknown; he was not even a resident of New York City; by training as an army officer and by temperament he found political intrigue and small politicians repugnant; he undertook the task because he was interested in seeing whether he could secure police efficiency by some of the methods and a measure of the spirit that make an army efficient. Bluff in manner, outspoken and rough in speech, determined to exercise authority, and assured of liberty of action sufficient to warrant responsibility for his acts, he went about his task without any regard for those traditions which politicians had woven about Police Headquarters. At once he made an enemy of Tammany Hall and machine politicians generally. The fact that he increased the efficiency of the police force is not open to reasonable or intelligent debate."

The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) finds that almost every newspaper in the city—including those which have usually supported him—condemns the Mayor's course in dismissing Bingham. From this fact it argues that "the reputable citizens are of one mind about the necessity of keeping the police out of politics." It goes on to say:

"An issue has been raised beside which, in the popular mind, extravagance, waste, and lack of traction facilities pale into insignificance. In the most dramatic way possible the Mayor has recalled to the public what a return of Tammany to complete control of the city means. He has sharpened the weapons of the anti-Tammany campaigners. Shall New York have an honest police force or shall the force be ruled by the politicians who protect vice and crime? Will New York calmly see control of its police made a part of the graft of politics? That is the issue."

"All that has been accomplished during the last three years in the way of divorcing the police from politics," laments the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), "is now undone." At the same time, it adds, Mayor McClellan's action has armed the anti-Tammany forces with a vital and popular issue—the question of the police in politics. General Bingham, remarks *The Evening Sun* (Ind.), "substituted openly his oath of office as rule of conduct for the rule of give and take." *The American* (Ind.), while deploring the ex-Commissioner's "arbitrary and lawless temperament," says:

"What the Mayor actually did was as lawless as the 'mugging' of Duffy—and far more sinister in its suggestions.

"The Mayor struck a blow at the integrity of the Commissioner's office.

"He planned, against the charter and laws of the city, the overthrow of the responsibility of the police chief—reducing him to the rôle of a puppet worked by strings from the Mayor's desk. . . . .

"It is a matter of common knowledge that the control of the police force carries with it the control of elections—the power to determine whether they shall be honest or not.

"And, even in the minds of those who believe in Mr. McClellan's good ntentions, it is impossible to separate this spectacle of his reach and clutch at the police baton, from the fact of an approaching municipal election."

The Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.), on the other hand, protests against this cry of "politics" which has greeted the General's removal, and declares that "the only politics there is about it is what is being manufactured for campaign purposes by the Republican press and its allies masquerading as Democrats." It deplores the "hysteria" which envelops the case, and says of the ex-Commissioner:

"His policy in relation to the observance of the Sunday laws was directly contrary to Democratic party policy and public sentiment generally. Its application to Coney Island was sufficient to warrant his removal by a Democratic administration. . . . . .

"General Bingham had to go, that is the truth. We blame the Mayor not for removing him, but for keeping him as long as he did, after Brooklyn had so vehemently and so unanimously condemned his administration of police affairs in this borough. The Republican party will seek to make a martyr out of Bingham to serve its selfish purposes in the coming election, but we recall in this connection that the chiefs of the local Republican organization were among the foremost critics of the General for depriving Brooklyn of its police headquarters, and if we are not mistaken, the Republican Executive Committee considered this a sufficient reason for requesting his removal."

The Brooklyn *Times* also believes that the Mayor "acted properly and justly" in the Bingham case. Nor can it see wherein the General's removal will aid Tamamny Hall. "If the police," it remarks, "have been less distinctly under the influence of Tammany at the elections since General Bingham was in control of the force than before, *The Times* has failed to notice the fact."

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THE SEVEN PLAGUES OF FRANCE

THE more serious papers of Paris, such as the *Soleil*, the *Figaro*, and the *Gaulois*, are always dwelling upon the perils that France is being hurried into by the wide spread of social decay. We are constantly being reminded of the principle laid down by all historians, from Herodotus to Ferrero, that no nation can stand the sapping ravages of moral corruption, and that in the whole history of Europe we see that it is the most moral nation, the most self-sacrificing, the soundest in heart and mind, which, other things being equal, invariably comes off best in the struggle of war or peace. It is the dead body which calls down the eagles of destruction. This principle gives importance to the work of a Frenchman who warns, if he does not pass sentence on, his mother country.

France is becoming decrepit, as she has been for years decadent, says Mr. René Lavollée. She is at present being devastated by seven moral plagues, he writes in his book, "Les Fléaux Nationaux." She is weakened by religious infidelity, depopulation, immorality, alcoholism, materialism, antimilitarism, and political corruption. Of infidelity and its evil effects he writes:

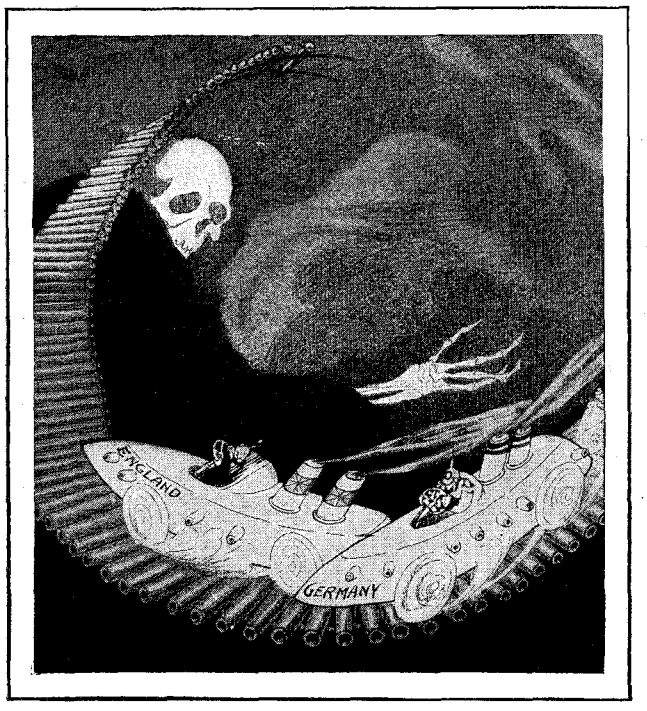
"France has, in its national policy, abjured the Christian faith, of which it was so long the champion. This is plainly proved by the attitude of the Government toward the Church, and the whole tendency of recent legislation. With this loss of faith has followed the loss of many qualities which work for national fortitude and for the character upon which national virility is based. Military prestige has vanished, the navy is a wreck, and does not now count as a serious factor in the plans of European cabinets, while the strained relations which have sprung up between the social orders have made the country an object of criticism and an example of warning to other nations."

Race suicide is another plague which is sapping the vitals of France. This writer quotes Mr. Fovillée, president of the last Congress of Social Economy, who compared the birth-rates of the different European countries, and remarked of France: "If this condition of things continues, in twenty years there will be two Germans for every Frenchman, if indeed France survives so long as a nation." The following figures are quoted in support of this contention: In the sixty years from 1846 to 1905 the population of Great Britain and Ireland increased 52 per cent.; that of Germany 59 per cent.; that of Austria 49 per cent.; that of Italy 36 per cent.; that of Russia 81 per cent.; that of France 14 per cent.; finally, in 1907 the French population had decreased by 20,000. While the writer enumerates as causes of this decrease the crowding of the rural population into cities, the military system which forces country youths to spend three years of early life amid the corruptions of the town, and the crushing weight of taxation, which amounts to $25 per capita, the principal causes lie deeper. They are moral and include selfish materialism, which concentrates the general mind on pleasure, and a diminished sense of duty, with the resultant increase in the number of suicides, of which 9,316 are recorded in the single year 1905.

The moral decay of French literature, art, and drama, he goes on to say, is doing its work in promoting French degeneracy and making Frenchmen of all classes the slaves of vice. Closely allied with this is alcoholism, concerning which he gives some startling figures.

While the consumption of alcohol in England is decreasing, and so diminishing seriously the revenue derived from its taxation, in France the records for the consumption of alcohol show that during the latter half of the nineteenth century the quantity drunk, per capita, had more than doubled. The amount of alcohol employed for the production of absinthe and similar liqueurs has almost tripled between 1874 and 1905. And in addition to the immorality, insanity, and crime directly due to alcoholism, collapse of the moral sense, antipatriotism, and political corruption are now rampant in France, we are told. In the words of Mr. Lavollée:

"The passion for ease and comfort grows the more rapidly in proportion as it is gratified. More and more do we perceive in all classes, and more especially among young people of the lower orders, both in town and country, that the moral sense has become weakened. The care for material interests predominates, and ordinary character is the prey to uncontrolled desires. An impatient contempt for all authoritative restraint, a scoffing disbelief in the idea of duty, and a dread of and hatred for all effort or self-sacrifice prevail."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



"DREADNOUGHT" FEVER.
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

ALL THE WORLD IS WATCHING THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL REGATTA.
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

"DREADNOUGHT" MEANS DREAD EVERYTHING.

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THE CRETAN DILEMMA

THE most important question at present agitating political circles in Europe is the fate of Crete, which has been under Turkish rule for two hundred and forty years. Only one-tenth of the population are converts to Mohammedanism, says "Britannicus" writing in the London *Daily Mail;* that is, 30,000 out of 300,000. The Christian majority have never acquiesced in Turkish

THE RIVAL BROTHERS.

DUET—"My pretty maiden, won't you, pray,
Take my arm and come my way?"
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

domination, but have risen in desperate rebellion against it time and time again. To quote this writer:

"Their one political desire is union with Greece. They are a simple, tenacious, inflammable folk, with a sense of racial nationality that has become at once an instinct, an ideal, and a disease. Hellenism means more to them than anything else under the sun. It is one of those deep-seated, primitive, unreasoning passions that in the long run break through all the barriers and artifices of diplomacy. They know that Greece is a chaos of faction and corruption, that her finances are wholly disorganized, her army worthless, and her future precarious. They know that union with her entails conscription and heavy taxation. Nevertheless, to be part of the Greek kingdom and under the Greek flag is the sum of all their hopes.

"And Greece reciprocates their longing. To obtain Crete the Greeks have defied Europe and fought Turkey, and would probably do so again. They have won all but the final victory. Crete to-day is free in nearly everything but the name. After the Greco-Turkish War of twelve years ago the Powers expelled the Turkish troops from the island and took over its administration themselves, garrisoning its ports and controlling its external affairs."

The Young Turks are stubborn, however, in maintaining their hold on Crete, especially after their diplomatic defeat in the Balkans. Thus we read:

"The Young Turks are insistent that whatever happens, Crete must remain a recognized part of the Ottoman dominions. They declare that they have no wish or intention whatever to interfere with its present autonomous condition, or to restore their vanished authority. They are content with the *status quo.* But they are decidedly not willing that the *status quo* should be altered to their own disadvantage and to the advantage of Greece. They have lost Bosnia and Herzegovina; they have lost their last titular hold over Bulgaria; they can not afford to lose Crete also. If a union with Greece were declared at Candia and accepted in Athens they would resist the blow to their prestige, if necessary, with force of arms. On that point all that is vocal in Turkey is also unanimous."

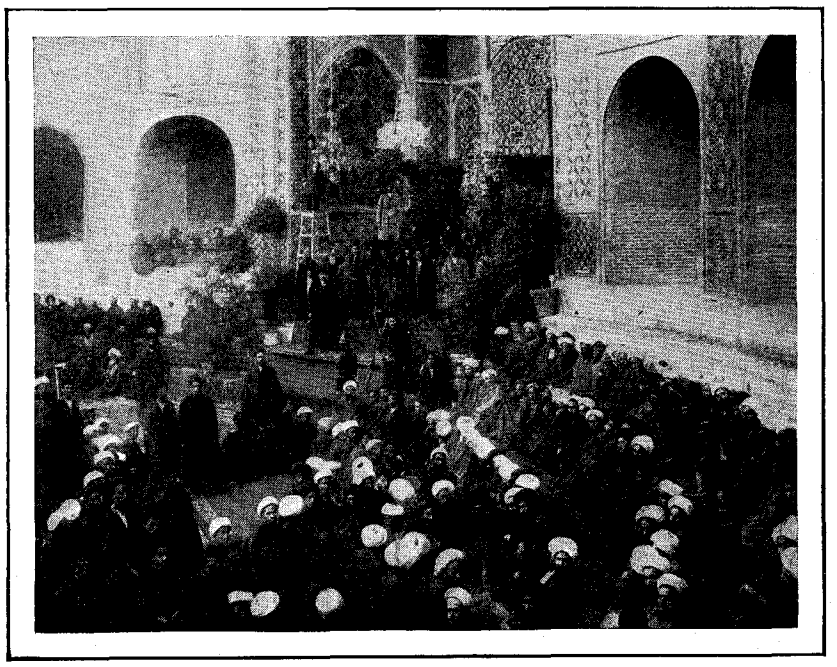
SATTIR KHAN.

He is the chief of the Persian revolutionists.

The Powers are looking on, but will not permit war to break out even were the two disputants ready to fight or desirous of fighting. To quote further:

"Neither Greece nor Turkey, one may fairly assume, desires war. Greece remembers 1897, and Turkey, in the present condition of her finances, with her political prospects still highly precarious, with Albania and Arabia in quasi-revolt, and with Macedonia once again seething with unrest, can have no wish for any further distraction. Her best interests undoubtedly lie in getting rid once and for all of the complications of the Cretan problems. But this she does not, and can hardly be expected to, recognize at present. She will not treat with Greece; she apparently rejects altogether the idea of financial compensation.

"Yet a solution which proved adequate in the far more delicate cases of Bosnia and Herzegovina ought not to be ruled out of court in the case of Crete. The Powers meanwhile can not permit an armed occupation of the island by either Turkey or Greece; nor can they evacuate it until its political status is settled, or without a declaration of their future policy."



PERSIAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

BRITISH VIEW OF WHITE-HOUSE CHANGES—The little peculiarities of a self-made environment have often been the subject of historic study, from the time it was recorded that Augustus wore a wreath of laurel to hide his baldness, Louis XI. surrounded himself with saintly relics, Jefferson delighted in red breeches, and Theodore Roosevelt could scarcely live in the White House without a hunting-rifle in sight. This is one point of view from which Mr. A. Maurice Low analyzes the character of President

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Taft in *The National Review* (London). After dealing with the wider topic of the President's qualities as a lawyer, a colonial administrator, and a successor to the reform movements of Mr. Roosevelt, this writer proceeds to say:

"The inanimate objects with which a man surrounds himself are as indicative of his character as his intimates. When Mr. Roosevelt was President a striking object in his official office was a rifle. It stood in one corner of the room; it was the symbolism of Roosevelt. In this same room now sits Mr. Taft, but where the rifle once was there is a bookcase. In Mr. Roosevelt's Presidency there were neither books nor bookcases; the official library was limited to an official directory or two. Now a bookcase stands against every wall and in the cases are legal works, not with smooth and unmarked bindings showing that they have just left the publisher's hands, but with that crease in the back that, like the furrow between a man's eyes, tells they have served a useful purpose. One notices as his eye wanders about the room that these books are not there on dress parade, but in many of them there are reference slips in proof that they are frequently consulted. It is a well-thumbed lawyer's library that the President has at his elbow."

President Taft is said to have looked in vain for a copy of the Constitution in his office. Mr. Low continues:

"Mr. Roosevelt's former private secretary happened to be present at the time and the President gently twitted him on the curious omission. 'We didn't have much use for the Constitution,' the former private secretary is alleged jokingly to have replied. 'I think we will place the Constitution where it properly belongs,' was Mr. Taft's reputed answer. The incident may be mythical, but a good many persons think it is significant."

DINNER GIVEN TO THE REFUGEES AT THE BRITISH LEGATION AT TEHERAN.

WHAT'S TO BECOME OF PERSIA?

ENGLAND and Russia have come to an understanding and Persia is to be partitioned up between them, declares an anonymous writer in the *Correspondant* (Paris). The Persian Parliament is at present a dead letter, the body-guard of the Shah is commanded by Russians, and the English Government give out through Sir Edward Gray that they are determined on a policy of non-intervention and will respect "the integrity of Persia." The real condition of things is, however, says the writer quoted, as follows:

"The Persian people are sufficiently acquainted with European political dealings to know at once what is meant by such phrases and such promises as guarantee the integrity and the independence of any country, when such pledges are given by powerful governments who begin by violating the fundamental principles of international law, and show no respect whatever in time of peace for the sovereign rights of an independent state. Of the Anglo-Russian agreement it is plain truth to say that it amounted to neither more nor less than a surreptitious apportionment of Persia to two powerful and dangerous neighbors. The sentiment of aversion which the Persians have always cherished toward Russia has been intensified and the popularity which England acquired through the shelter which her legations gave to Persian refugees during the revolution has been changed into distrust."

While deploring the consequences of the Shah's *coup d'état*, and the succeeding massacres and executions which were carried on by the Cossacks under the Russian commander Liakoff, this writer declares that the Persian national assembly was much to blame in the matter. "Violent debates" took place in the new assembly, "in the course of which the person of the Shah was grossly insulted. The representatives of the various political clubs addrest a letter demanding extravagant terms from their ruler. No wonder foreign intervention followed.

Every effort was made by England to allay the anxieties of Persia. But the hand of the British Government was too plainly seen. The aim of Sir Edward Gray was palpably to secure the control of the Persian Gulf, the route to India, and the Bagdad Railway. Germany was to be cut out and France treated as she had been treated in Morocco where Germany and England have captured the market. To quote further from the *Correspondant*:

PERSIAN REFUGEES AT THE RUSSIAN CONSULATE.

"Russia and England have monopolized every advantage to be got out of Persia, leaving only a small vantage-ground to Germany. Persia is for France a second Morocco. France indeed has borne the cost of opening doors for all the Powers, and has spent money and sacrificed her soldiers only to meet in the markets of Morocco German and English competitors against whom she can not struggle with advantage, either in the mother country or in the colonies without setting up a protective tariff. It is the same with Persia. What is done is done, but it is to be hoped that in that country France may come in for a share, however small, while the others are enjoying so many profitable privileges. The great cry nowadays seems to be 'business is business.' This has become the single motto of peoples who in former times were guided by nobler and more exalted sentiments."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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RUSSIA AND GERMANY TO BE REAL FRIENDS

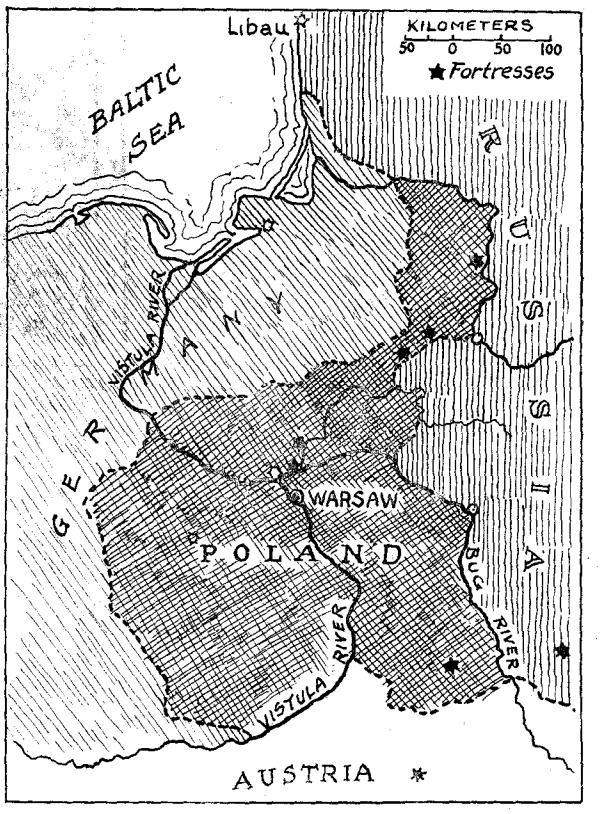
THE meeting of the Kaiser and Czar has been followed by a very practical proof of Russia's friendliness toward Germany. Poland has hitherto been regarded by both Russia and Germany as a sort of buffer state — a fortified neutral ground under the suzerainty of Russia. The fortresses of the Vistula have been Russian strongholds, and now, according to the decree of General Soukhomlinoff, Minister of War, these fortresses are to be dismantled. The German press and the antiministerial press of Russia have come to the conclusion that this fact intimates the establishment of close political relations between Russia and Germany. The *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) speaks with anxiety of this act of the War Minister, and reminds its readers that in event of a foreign invasion or of a civil war the citadel of Warsaw would be necessary for the protection of the country. The decree has caused some sensation in Germany, but its significance is minimized by the *Koelnische Zeitung*, which remarks:

GENERAL SOUKHOMLINOFF,
Russian Minister of War.

By his decree to dismantle the frontier provinces of Russian Poland, he has been accused of exposing his country to a German invasion.

"People are inclined to think that the Russian Minister of War has shown by his action that improved relations have been established between Germany and Russia. If, however, one examines the reasons by which the Russian ministry have been actuated, a different conclusion will be reached.

"Russia is a continental power and can not interpose in a decided way in international politics unless she is backed by a sufficiently strong army. Now an army has to be kept to its full strength, unless the country is content to maintain a merely defensive attitude which would never insure success and victory. If the army is



FRONTIER MAP, SHOWING FORTS TO BE DISMANTLED BY THE RUSSIAN WAR OFFICE.

strong enough to carry the war into our adversaries' country, fortifications at once become of secondary importance.

"This is the reason why the new Minister of War abandons these fortifications which are not absolutely required, and spends on the army what used to be voted for their support."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MAKING THE BEST OF IT.

"Welcome, dearest William, I owe you a debt of gratitude. You saved me from declaring war on Austria."

—*Floh* (Vienna).

NICHOLAS—"But, my dear William, what made you so anxious to meet me here?"

WILLIAM—"I wanted to see whether you had got over that kick I gave you in the Balkans."

—*Rire* (Paris).

WILLIAM THE UBIQUITOUS.

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THE SENSE OF NEARNESS

THOSE who have felt, in a dark room, a sensation of the proximity of some article of furniture or of the walls, and who think that this sensation is not merely imaginary, will be interested in a letter written to *Nature* (London, June 17) by Dr. Charles H. Melland, of Manchester, England, in which he describes some experiments on the subject. Dr. Melland believes that this feeling of the nearness of objects in the dark, by which blind persons often assert that they are correctly guided, is the result of inferences, partly from sound-reflection and partly from the reflection of radiant heat, the latter being perceived especially by the face. Says Dr. Melland:

"Working as I was frequently until a late hour in the pathological laboratory [of a London hospital] which opened off the entrance hall, I had, in order to reach my room, to cross the hall obliquely and enter the corridor by a wide door, some six feet wide, with folding glass doors, which were, as a rule, fastened back. The hall and corridor were unlighted. I usually walked well out into the hall from the door of the pathological laboratory, turned to the right when I thought I was opposite the door opening into the corridor, and then walked straight forward between the doors. I found, a good deal to my surprize, that tho in the dark (even tho I shut my eyes) I could judge as I walked through, very accurately, to which of the two doors I was nearest. I made a large number of observations, and the constant result was sufficient, I think, to preclude any idea of mere coincidence. I found I could even form a trustworthy estimate if I was only a few inches nearer one side than the other; and, further, if I gradually moved toward one or other side, when I got within a few inches of the door I 'felt' that I was getting very close to it. The way in which I felt this is difficult to describe, but the sensation of 'nearness' was situated in my face, on my forehead and cheeks, and seemed to be particularly keen on turning my cheek in the direction of the surface that I was approaching. The conclusion that I came to was that there were two different processes involved; in the first case (1) the nearness of a solid body was made evident by difference in the reflection and resonance of my footsteps as I walked, and in (2) the differences in the reflection of the heat of the face from a surface at varying distances were the cause of the sense of nearness or farness. It will be seen that I had arrived at almost precisely the explanation which Dr. McKendrick puts forward as the explanation of the power of the blind to recognize their relation to externals.

"(1) To test my theory of sound reflection I tried the effect of walking in stockinged feet, and found that it sensibly diminished my power of recognizing my position; this is, of course, quite analogous to the difficulty, which Dr. McKendrick describes, experienced by the blind when there is snow upon the ground."

Since these first observations were made by Dr. Melland, he has, he tells us, noted other occasions on which minute sound changes have furnished similar information. Any one, he says, may readily prove for himself in walking in the dark or with the eyes shut along a corridor with doors, some open and others closed, how easy it is to recognize when one comes opposite one of the open doors, owing to difference in resonance. Again, he has more than once noticed, when riding on top of a tram-car, that he has been "sensible" of another passenger sitting quietly down on the seat behind, not through any sound that he has made, but by his cutting off a portion of the general roar of traffic. He goes on:

"It is the finer sound-indications of this type, to which we customarily pay little heed, since our eyes yield us more rapid and more complete information, that convey so much information to the blind, whose ears, if not more keen, are more intent, and the blind man's stick undoubtedly serves, not only to feel his way with, but by its tap to supply a source of sound the resonance of which may be noted. There is still much haziness, even among those who have to do with the management of the blind, as to their psychology, and one superintendent of a blind asylum with whom I am acquainted, indulging in that mysticism which at the present day is so fond of explaining phenomena, of which by experiment one may learn something, by theories of which we know nothing, would drag in that blest word 'telepathy' to explain the blind man's knowledge of the surrounding objects.

"(2) The second principle involved, viz., the reflection of the heat of the face from adjacent surfaces, is not so easily verifiable. I feel fairly confident, however, that accurate observations with a delicate surface thermometer would show that the cheek was receiving a certain amount of reflected heat as it was approached near to a solid object. That the skin of the cheek is peculiarly sensitive to the degree of temperature will be readily admitted by any one who has seen a laundress testing the proper heat of her iron by holding it to her face. Further, the repetition of the experiment with the use of a mask, which would minimize the sensitiveness of the skin to changes of temperature, has struck me as likely to give conclusive results, and I am particularly interested to find this supposition supported by Dr. McKendrick's statement that the blind [illegible] not so readily avoid an obstacle if the face is covered."

POPULAR MEDICINE

AMONG experts there is always a tendency to the opinion that special knowledge should be confined to a class. "Popularization" is never popular with them. There seems good reason for this idea in many cases, especially where the popular treatment of a subject is such as to mislead the reader into thinking that he is dipping deeply into it instead of merely skimming it. But despite this, it would be surely a hardship to deny to the non-technical reader all insight into what is going on in the world of science. The existence of such a department as this in THE DIGEST is a sufficient proof that the esoteric view of scientific knowledge is not all-prevailing. The question is discust from the medical standpoint in *The Hospital* (London, June 19) which can scarcely be blamed for taking the extreme view. We read:

"There is a confirmed prejudice among medical men against the book which deals popularly with matters medical: a prejudice which is generic, impersonal, and may be looked for quite apart from the particular subject under notice or the man who has dealt with it. That such a fundamental bias should exist is not surprizing, because the pseudo-medical brochure is a favorite resource of those who are anxious to exploit proprietary panaceas from purely commercial motives, and this business has reached so unconscionable a pitch that any one, no matter how irreproachable his professional standing, who appears to be dallying ever so remotely with public curiosity, stands in danger of sharing the condemnation of the advertising vender of cure-alls. Nevertheless, the subject of admitting the public into our professional confidence is not one to be dogmatically dismissed, for there is much to be said on both sides, and the problem is worthy of consideration."

These reflections, we are told, are prompted by the issue of the latest addition to the new Library of Medicine, a book upon drugs and the drug habit by Dr. Harrington Sainsbury. The series is planned upon the assumption that certain medical matters of importance claim the attention not only of the medical man, but also of the intelligent layman. The reviewer admits that these are laudable aims. He goes on to say:

"There are many problems encountered by medical men, the satisfactory solution of which awaits the education of the public. Such, for example, are the prevention of consumption, the reduction of infantile mortality, and the bearing of heredity upon the race, all of which subjects are included in the series. In these matters the justification of the work lies upon the surface. . . . No literature can be considered superfluous or to be deprecated which endeavors to drive home or disseminate these vital facts. Here it may be truly said that the prime function of the physician is an educative one. . . . But the mischief is that even in such cases as these, when the urgency of public cooperation with the profession is past dispute, one can not but feel that the lessons inculcated in these volumes will not reach those who are most in need of them. For a man sufficiently intellectual to undertake the perusal of the New Library of Medicine has probably already

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gleaned the necessary knowledge in the course of his daily life. His infants will not die at the age of four months in consequence of being fed upon potato-skins and bacon or cheese, nor will his consumptive relatives remain an unrestricted menace to the health of their families. No. While one may applaud the purpose of such volumes and admit that their propriety is not debatable, it is hard to escape the conclusion that their practical value is likely to be disappointing. Unhappily, there seems to be no short cut to the education of those who most require it. To be achieved successfully it must be achieved laboriously, by oral demonstration and personally applied persuasion. . . . . .

"It is said that by a certain age every man is either a fool or a physician. The tag would be truer if it asserted that every man is a fool who thinks himself a physician, tho he is, in fact, something else. For the superficial knowledge accumulated by a layman upon such a subject as medicine is peculiarly liable to engender distorted views, and to produce a being who, tho never so apt at his own proper task, does harm both to himself and his intellectual reputation by the practise and preaching of his ill-digested learning.

"It is hardly necessary to refer to the class of book which would seem to have for its motto 'every man his own doctor,' for we take it that there can not be two opinions about the perniciousness of such publications. Every author who contributes to such a series as the New Library of Medicine must be conscious of the risks which await the task."

IMAGINATION IN LITERATURE AND ENGINEERING

THE function of imagination in science has often been noted. It has been left, however, for an editorial writer in *Engineering* (London, May 21) to point out that in a great work of literature the imagination and the resulting reputation are one man's, whereas a work of applied science can rarely be credited to a single brain. The benefit to the finished product is undoubted, but the original creator is not as great a man as his literary brother, whose work is allowed to retain its primal form. We read:

"The engineer, the business man, and the man of science have rested under a . . . stigma, fixt on them . . . by the parliament of letters, literary men having long affected a certain intellectual superiority over the rest of their fellow mortals. . . . There is still a contention that first-class literary work demands for its production a higher order of intellect than suffices for eminent success in other walks of life.

"The claim, for instance, is definitely made that the creation of a character in fiction involves higher mental powers than were necessary to the devising of the 'separate condenser,' or to the successful development of the reaction steam-turbine. It is contended, for example, that the steam-engine was, in a way, inevitable, and bound to come in the actual nature of events, so that it mattered little to the world whether it was perfected by James Watt, in 1765, or by Smith, Brown, or Robinson a few years later. On the other hand, 'Hamlet' is, it is claimed, a definite creation, possible to one man alone, and, failing him, lost forever. . . . Indeed, it has been seriously maintained that the progress of physics at the present day would be assured were its pursuit left entirely to the 'hodmen of science' and the activities of intellects of the first order directed elsewhere. This view does not, perhaps, differ essentially from that of Bacon promulgated three centuries ago, but it is certainly discredited by experience. It neglects the all-importance of imagination and character. . . . . .

"Creative power is as essential to the great engineer or business man as it was to Shakespeare. Indeed, it is by no means certain that a work such as 'Hamlet' need necessarily have been the work of one man only. In olden days poems were handed down from bard to bard, each of whom added his quota to the form in which the text has finally been received by posterity, and it is held, by some at any rate, that this was the case with the 'Iliad' and with the 'Odyssey.' It is by a relatively modern innovation that literary works are now left as they come from the hands of their originator, while the works of the man of science and of the engineer are modified, for the better or worse, by their successors. To the average literary man mathematics probably appears the most 'Gradgrind' of pursuits, but original work in mathematics requires imaginative power of a very high order, and the German mathematician quoted by Tyndall was fully justified in asserting that 'we are poets,' and the ancients were amply warranted in classing together mathematics and music."

In fact, the writer thinks, the mathematician is often popularly confused with the mere computer. This confusion apparently existed in the mind of Oliver Wendell Holmes, who, after seeing a calculating-machine, profest a certain contempt for the mathematician, being 'almost able to hear the click of the wheels' within his brain. An able computer, we are told, is often but a very poor engineer. The able engineer suffers in the estimation of his successors, because his work can and will be improved upon by smaller men, serving as a point of departure for generations of other engineers. Literary work, on the other hand, remains with all its faults, as its original author left it. The writer goes on:

"Both in 'raw science' and in that of the engineer there is undoubtedly a very large amount of useful work possible to men of limited imaginative powers. Each year sees an enormous output of so-called research work of the third order, involving little more intelligence on the part of its author than is required by the attendant of a bank of automatic machines. In each case, however, the output is really based upon the possession by some third party of intellectual powers of a very high class. . . . From the spectacular standpoint the great engineer stands thus at a disadvantage as compared with the great author. . . . The work of a first-class engineer is continuously being modified by his successors; often for the worse. . . . At times, however, the alteration made was also an improvement, and it then became adopted into standard practise. It may fairly be claimed that were the works of great authors subjected to a similar process of constant and continuous modification, changes for the worse being weeded out, and those for the better definitely adopted, the ultimate form of the text might be a substantial improvement upon the original, but it would no longer be possible to assign to such works the unique position now claimed.

"Some may perhaps be more ready to recognize the need of imaginative powers in the engineer than in the business man, but probably there is no great difference in the standard needed for eminent success in any walk of life. Certainly it would be hard to deny imagination to the men that financed the first railways, or the first transatlantic cable, or, to come to more recent times, to those to whom we owe the foundation of the states of Uganda and Rhodesia."

A VEGETABLE MOSQUITO-EXTERMINATOR—Under this head a mosquito-destroying plant is described in *The Municipal Journal and Engineer* (New York, June 16). Apparently its introduction, however, would not be unattended with inconvenience. Says the writer:

"The effort to eliminate malaria by exterminating the mosquitos which are credited with transporting the germs, is by no means confined to the United States and Cuba. The German Government has been carrying on operations along this same line, and is now investigating the practicability of importing into its colonies the water-plant known as arzolla, which plant is semitropical and owes such efficacy as it may have in mosquito extermination to the fact that it completely covers the water in which it grows to a thickness of over two inches, thus suffocating the mosquito larvæ and preventing the deposit of eggs in the water. As this is a semitropical plant, it is probable that it would not thrive in the northern part of this country. If any ideas are entertained of testing its virtues in the Southern States, we trust that the experience of a few years ago with the water hyacinth in Southern waters will not be forgotten. It will be remembered that within a few years after the introduction of this water-plant it had spread so abundantly as to almost entirely interrupt navigation in certain rivers. Should the arzolla take kindly to our Southern waters and spread over them a continuous layer of two or three inches of vegetation the result would certainly be disastrous. Until the existence or otherwise of this danger has been established, precaution should be taken by the Government against the introduction of any plant which offers such possibilities of becoming a serious pest"

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THE SEA AS AN ATMOSPHERIC REGULATOR

IT has been estimated that if the amount of carbonic-acid gas (carbon dioxid) present in the air were doubled, the atmosphere would be unable to support life. Were this gas derived from human respiration alone, it would take 71,000 years to double the present proportion (3 volumes in 10,000). But our industrial processes are pouring out more and more of this substance. Vegetation, to be sure, takes it up, so that altho the proportion is augmented, it increases but slowly. All things considered, the balance is maintained with great exactitude, and it has recently been pointed out that the ocean acts as an efficient regulator of it. How this takes place is explained in an article contributed to *Knowledge and Scientific News* (London, July) by J. C. Gregory. Says this writer:

"To understand the regulative action of the sea imagine a cubical vessel having a capacity of 20,000 cubic feet. If this vessel is half-full of pure water and half-full of air it will contain 10,000 cubic feet of each. Suppose that the vessel is completely closed in, and that the air contains 3 cubic feet of carbon dioxid. That is, if all the carbon dioxid spread through the air were collected together it would occupy 3 cubic feet. This amount represents, approximately, the average amount of carbon dioxid in the air. The air, including the carbon dioxid, will proceed to dissolve in the water. The dissolved air will gradually spread through the water until the water has dissolved as much as it can take up. . . . . .

"Now consider the carbon dioxid alone—ignoring the other gases. As a matter of fact, the carbon dioxid behaves just as if it alone occupied the whole space. When the water has taken up—dissolved—as much carbon dioxid as it can, about 1½ cubic feet of the gas is dissolved in the water and the remaining 1½ feet remains in the air above. . . . This is when the volumes of the water and air are equal. If the volume of the water were twice that of the air, it would dissolve about two-thirds of the carbon dioxid; and the remaining third remain in the air, and so on. If now a little more carbon dioxid is introduced into the air above, some more dissolves in the water until it is again equally divided between the equal volumes of water and air. If a little carbon dioxid is removed from the air above, some carbon dioxid escapes from the water until the remaining gas is again equally divided between the water and the air. Thus the water tends to keep the amount of carbon dioxid in the air above constant, dissolving more when the amount increases and giving up some when the quantity decreases. It can not, of course, keep it perfectly constant, but if there is a very large quantity of water it can do much in this direction.

"The very large total volume of the sea has a very considerable effect in maintaining the constancy of the proportion of carbon dioxid in the air. It has been calculated that the sea contains about twenty-seven times as much carbon dioxid as the atmosphere. The amount of carbon dioxid absorbed by the sea is affected by the salts dissolved in it, so that the preceding paragraphs do not give a complete account of the matter. . . . The carbon dioxid contained in sea-water may be for practical purposes divided into two parts—one being regarded as existing in combination as carbonates or bicarbonates and the other being free to diffuse through and out of the water just as in the case of carbon dioxid dissolved in pure water. . . . . .

"Equilibrium between this free and the atmospheric carbon dioxid is attained when the pressures of the two are equalized. . . . A constant interchange takes place between the surface of the sea (and of other waters) and the air above it, according as the pressure of the carbon dioxid is greater in the air or in the water. Any deviation from the normal proportion of carbon dioxid in the air produces a compensating effect by altering the pressure of the atmospheric portion of the gas which results in absorption by the sea of some of the excess, or in the introduction of some of the dissolved gas into the air to make good the deficiency. Investigation appears to indicate that the pressure of carbon dioxid is less over the surface of the sea than over the land. If this is so, the accumulation of carbon dioxid in the air may be regarded as being continuously retarded by the constant absorption by the sea of any excess over the normal quantity. Since the presence of any considerable excess of carbon dioxid over its present amount might seriously interfere with animal life, it is evident that the sea may play a very important part in determining the length of the period for which the earth can continue to be habitable by man."

IS THE PLANET VENUS INHABITED?

PROBABLY most people, if asked which of the planets is most probably inhabited, would answer unhesitatingly "Mars." Yet before the recent controversy regarding the markings known as "canals," Venus was the planet whose habitability was most often discust. Even now, some authorities think that there is more likelihood of its being the abode of life. In *Knowledge and Scientific News* (London, June), F. W. Hensel, a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, discusses this question. He says:

"Tho many speculations as to the possible inhabitants of Mars and their supposed engineering works (the so-called 'canals,' etc.) have been mooted with more or less ingenuity, in our opinion the probabilities in favor of the habitability of Venus are vastly greater. This planet, says Professor Young, is 'the earth's twin sister in magnitude, density, and general constitution.' . . . . . .

"Surface markings have been seen from time to time upon the planet, more distinctly observed in Italy and other more favored latitudes than our own. On account of its general proximity to the region of the sky in which the sun is found, and its great brilliancy in the telescope, Venus is by no means an easy object to scrutinize with satisfactory results.

"However, its phases or changes of appearance, like the moon, are easily perceived with very small optical aid, and were among the first fruits of the invention of the telescope, exactly three centuries ago. . . . From certain irregularities observed upon the terminator, or boundary of the limb, and the blunted appearance of one of the cusps of the crescent, various observers have concluded that there exist high mountains upon the planet's surface. Sometimes when the planet is in the crescent phase intensely bright spots have been seen near the polar regions, which may perhaps be *ice-caps* like those seen on Mars. Darkish markings, indicating continents and seas 'dimly visible,' are also at times seen, and a rough map of Venus was made by Bianchini long ago. His observations were confirmed by thousands of observations made by De Vico and his assistants, so may be considered to represent real features of the surface.

"We have already stated that there is evidence of the existence of an atmosphere, and from observations of the transit of the planet across the sun's disc in 1874 it was concluded that the atmosphere is about 1½ times to twice as extensive as our own. The existence of water vapor has been shown by the spectroscope.

"At times the dark portion of the planet, unilluminated by the sun's light, has been faintly visible, from which it has been considered probable that phenomena of the nature of the Auroræ take place from time to time upon Venus. So far as known, the planet has no satellite or moon attendant upon it, but to a great extent the want of a moon is made up for, to the possible inhabitants, by the earth. When Venus and the earth are nearest, as we have already said, they are on the same side of the sun, and the planet turning its dark side toward us is invisible, like the moon when new. On the other hand the earth has the whole of its illuminated side turned toward the planet, is on the opposite part of the sky to the sun, and is consequently visible as a brilliant object ('Full Earth') in the night sky of the planet. We know from the phenomenon of earth-shine that the earth reflects a considerable quantity of light to the moon, part of which is again reflected back to us, and if we suppose the intrinsic reflecting power of the earth's surface to be equal to that of Venus (it may indeed be, and probably is, considerably less) it must give much greater light to the planet and be a much more brilliant object in its sky than Venus ever appears to us, owing to the following circumstances. When brightest only a small part of the planet's illuminated surface is turned toward us, but even so it appears more conspicuous than any other star or planet in our sky, and is often visible in daylight. On the other hand the *whole of the earth's illuminated hemisphere is turned toward Venus* when they are at their nearest together, and the earth is then on the meridian at the planet's midnight, being in 'opposition' to the sun. Thus as a night luminary

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the earth to some extent plays toward Venus the part the moon does for us. . . . . .

"We have seen that there is evidence of the existence of continents and seas, air and water vapor upon the planet. The amount of sunlight it receives, tho greater than our share, is not excessively so, for there appears reason to believe that polar snow-caps exist, and in other respects, for conditions favorable to the existence of beings organized not very much unlike those with which we are familiar on this earth, we have as much evidence as we can reasonably expect. We may thus conclude that the planet is in most respects not dissimilar to the earth, and is the abode of life, at least in the regions north and south of the Equator, if not on the 'torrid zone' itself."

STAGE FRIGHT IN ORATORS

SOME interesting facts bearing on this subject were noted in a recent address made in Belfast, Ireland, by Sir John Byers, to which editorial reference is made in *The British Medical Journal* (London, June 19). The speaker first quoted Lord Dufferin as making the following statement in a speech delivered in the same town:

"No great orator has ever lived who did not feel very nervous before rising to his feet. I have often seen the legs of one of the most effective and heart-stirring speakers in the House of Lords, to whom that assembly never failed to listen, shake like an aspen leaf during the delivery of the first few sentences of his speech; and should the young speaker feel his tongue grow twice too big in his mouth, and curl itself inextricably round one of his canine teeth, he may console himself with the conviction that he possesses one at least of the characteristic qualities of a great speaker."

The writer goes on to say:

"Lord Dufferin himself was always nervous about speaking, and in his later years the thought of having to speak lay heavy on his mind beforehand. In this respect he resembled John Bright, whose sister, Mrs. Lucas, told Sir John Byers that he was always nervous when rising to speak, and his friends knew beforehand from his preoccupied manner when he was likely to deliver one of his great orations. Lord Dufferin went on to insist that no very good speech was ever made without a considerable amount of preparation, at all events, until long practise had so cultivated the speaker's faculty as to render the art of thinking aloud with fervor and precision a second nature. Even so, he said, he had heard a Lord Chancellor break down and a Prime Minister lose the thread of his discourse. He explained that by preparation he did not mean learning a speech by heart, but the saturation of the mind with a knowledge of the subject and then the construction, not necessarily in writing, but in the mind, of a well-knit skeleton of the argument or exposition; finally when out walking or in the solitude of one's own room, the language in which the ideas may most fitly be clothed should be considered. 'A crowded street,' said Lord Dufferin, 'is not a bad arena for this exercise, as it accustoms you to abstract your thoughts from outward objects, and will render you proof against the discouraging smile of an over-critical opponent. Should you wish to go a step farther, and embody in sound the thoughts that burn within you, you can always fall back upon the wandering stars for an audience. A very distinguished member of the House of Commons communicated to me years ago in the hunting-field the plan which he adopted, and certainly in his case the result was extraordinarily effective. He said that when about to make an important oration he used to write down what he intended to say as rapidly as he could on successive sheets of paper, which he threw into the fire the moment they were filled, without reading them over. This process he repeated seven or eight times, and, as a consequence, he found when he repaired to the House that, in no sense dependent upon his memory for a sentence, these preliminary canters over the ground to be traversed had supplied him with a fecundity of expression and a lucidity of ideas to which otherwise he might never have attained. At all events, if you ever put a speech on paper, don't let the copy slip out of your pocket.' Speakers differ greatly in regard to the manner of preparation. Some write out the whole speech and deliver it, like Sir James Paget, 'paragraph by paragraph, sentence by sentence, word for word, commas and all,' as Huxley once said in his presence. Others, like Huxley himself, will write out a speech and then deliver something which in wording at least is wholly different from the manuscript. Others, again, jot down a few headings and speak from these."

These precautions, in the opinion of the writer in *The Journal*, are equally objectionable, as tending to the preservation and improvement of oratory—"a dangerous nuisance," in his opinion, since it appeals not to the sober reason, but to the feelings of the moment.

A NEW EXPLOSIVE

A NEW detonating substance, to which the name of "ammonal" has been given, is described in *Energy* (Leipsic, Germany). The new explosive has the advantage that it can not be set off by ordinary means, but requires a special detonator of great power, so that accidents are nearly impossible. This quality is due to the fact that it is a mixture of a metal having great affinity for oxygen, with an explosive whose constituents are easily separated. Says the writer:

"Chemistry tells us that certain elements, uniting into compounds of great power, can be disengaged from these compounds only by the application of a certain form of energy of equal intensity. In such cases, one says that these elements have great affinity for each other. Ordinary analyses are unable to separate the elements, violent means being essential. One hundred years ago, trials were made to separate aluminum oxid into its components, but it required more powerful methods than then existed to effect it—electricity was the sought-for agent.

"There are other chemical compounds whose ingredients have little affinity for each other, so that only a small influence is necessary to separate them. Ammonium nitrate is one of this class, an odorless, heavy vapor being distilled from it at a low temperature, and then serving as a narcotic. If suddenly ignited, ammonium nitrate separates into its elements with immense force, then having the nature of an explosive. And yet it is not available for this purpose, being far inferior to dynamite, lyddite, and other explosives. It has, nevertheless, other qualities making it a splendid explosive—it is absolutely smokeless and the products of its combustion are innocuous.

"The idea was easily suggested of mixing finely pulverized aluminum with ammonium nitrate, the product yielding an explosive of tremendous force. Ammonal, the name given to it, can be graduated in its power by modifying the relation of its components, so that it has the force of the most powerful nitroglycerin or the weakest grade of black powder. In this manner, ammonal can be adapted to all kinds of work in mines, for the extraction of coal and slate, in which the explosion must have a slow, loosening effect, and of gold, in which the ore can be moved only by a sudden crushing movement."

The manner of operation of the new explosive is obvious from what has been said above. The pulverized aluminum, on being ignited, takes up the oxygen of the ammonium nitrate, generating an enormous amount of heat, and expanding the gaseous product with explosive force. Other explosives employed in mines evolve noxious vapors, but ammonal gives off only nitrogen, oxygen, and steam, all substances beneficial rather than harmful. A further advantage of ammonal is the complete safety of its manufacture, which renders superfluous the extra precautions usually taken in making other explosives. It may be stored without danger, and the quality is not affected by time, as long as it is kept in a dry place. We read further:

"Exhaustive trials have been made with ammonal. Three pounds of the strongest quality were placed in a package and thrown into the fire. The package merely burned, without any explosion occurring. Then one pound was placed on a rock and hit with a sharp hammer, no explosion resulting; five pounds were laid on a railway track, an engine and eight trucks passing over it without causing any damage. Finally, a package containing three pounds was shot at with a revolver, at close range, likewise without results. In fact, ammonal can be exploded only by means of

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a slow match; it is prest into the form of a bobbin and thus can be placed in the blast-hole.

"Undoubtedly, this new invention is a wonderful scientific achievement, and will produce many changes in the present nature of blasting. Its importance can not be estimated, since more and more mines are being exploited, more uses are being found for explosives above and under ground, and the future will, no doubt, discover even other uses."

WHY LEAVES ARE GREEN

IN a recent book on plant coloring-matters and their rôle in vegetative life, published in Germany (Jena, 1909) Prof. Ernst Stahl discusses, among other questions, the cause of the prevailing green color of our vegetation. How does it arise that the various organs of plants are green, and not some other color? Says a reviewer of the book in *Nature* (London, June 3):

"Engelmann has already shown that the colors of the algal vegetation of the sea are complementary to the light which falls upon them, and Gaidukov has made experiments to show that the . . . blue-green algæ undergo a change in color complementary to the light which falls upon them, when grown under different-colored lights. Professor Stahl thinks that these observations may lead to an explanation of the green color of land plants. . . . The yellow-green color of the leaf may be an adaptation to the prevailing color of the diffuse light which falls upon it, the yellow being complementary to the blue of the heavens, and the green to the orange and red which mostly prevail when the sun is low. . . . . .

"The author tries to show that the non-absorption of the green rays is not only due to the fact that the chlorophyl makes no use of those rays which usually reach it in a weakened form, but also to the fact that the absorption of these rays in direct sunlight would be dangerous to the plant, because of their great heating power. Under normal conditions an intense illumination is unnecessary."

Professor Stahl also suggests that the yellow coloration of leaves in autumn may be due to the need of economy in food materials. Green chlorophyl contains nitrogen and magnesium, not present in the yellow coloring-matters, so that, by keeping back the green chlorophyl in the spring and reabsorbing it in the autumn, a saving would be effected in these substances, which are of great value to the plant. We read:

"Some interesting experiments are described to show that this actually does take place. If leaves which are just on the point of turning yellow, but are still green, are removed from the plant and kept in a damp chamber, they retain their green color, while neighboring leaves, still attached to the plant, become yellow. So, also, if slits are cut in the leaf, so that the principal veins are severed, the portions of leaf thus cut off from the main conducting-vessels remain green, while the other parts turn yellow."

That these facts lend considerable support to Professor Stahl's hypothesis is granted by the English reviewer, but he is not sure that the etiolation of young leaves and the yellow coloration of old leaves are so definitely associated with the plant's need for economy as the professor seems to think.

A READY-MADE LAKE-TO-MISSISSIPPI WATERWAY—Few who have read the recent discussions in the public prints about the projected deep waterway from Chicago to the Mississippi River by way of the Drainage Canal and the Des Plaines and Illinois rivers are aware that a waterway between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi already exists across Wisconsin. While it is of shallow draft, its capacity has been recently demonstrated by the passage through it of two river steamers of considerable size. Says *Engineering News* (New York, June 10), which is responsible for this information:

"The route referred to extends from the head of Green Bay on Lake Michigan up the Fox River 38 miles to Lake Winnebago; across Lake Winnebago and through the upper Fox River for 105 miles to the Portage Canal, 2½ miles in length with 9 locks, thence down the Wisconsin River to its junction with the Mississippi near Prairie du Chien.

"The two steamers which made the voyage through the waterway, according to the Burlington *Post*, were the *Grand* and the *Rapids*, stern-wheel boats which were originally in use on the Grand River in Michigan, and were sold to operate on the Arkansas River. The steamers made the passage all the way from Grand Rapids to Little Rock under their own power; but it is stated that they had to remove their stern wheels to pass through some of the locks. It is also stated that it had been ten years since a steamer of such size had traversed the lower Wisconsin River and some of the drawbridges had not been opened in that period."

MAGNETISM OF RAILWAYS

THAT the rails on a railroad become magnets under the influence of the earth's magnetic field has long been known. Any steel bar held in the direction of magnetic north and south and hammered so as to jolt its molecules will assume a magnetic state. In the case of the railroad the passing trains furnish the necessary hammering. Experiments on the magnetism of rails have been made recently in France and have brought to light some facts of interest. Says *Cosmos* (Paris, May 22):

"Under the influence of the earth's magnetic field, steel rails subjected to mechanical actions assume permanent magnetization.

"The case is the same as with a steel wire or bar, which, being in a magnetic field, natural or artificial, becomes magnetized whenever, through torsion or traction, the elastic limit of the metal is exceeded.

"Mr. G. Vinot, a mechanical engineer, describes in *L'Electricien* his observations made on rails of the Midi type. . . . . .

"Two magnetizations are simultaneously developed, in perpendicular directions; one along the length of the rail, the other in the direction of its height, and these two forces are superposed, one being stronger than the other, according to circumstances.

"In fact, a rail in position is affected at once by the horizontal component and by the vertical component of the earth's magnetic field; the former tends to develop a longitudinal magnetization; the latter, a vertical magnetization, as may be shown by the compass. . . . . .

"The longitudinal magnetism is more decided if the rail is in the direction of the magnetic meridian. It becomes insensible with rails whose axis makes an angle of more than 30° with the meridian. . . . . .

"The magnetization is ordinarily stronger when the rail has been greatly used, that is to say, when it has been laid a long time and subjected to mechanical strain which has contributed to modify the molecular structure of the metal.

"The preceding statements apply to rails that have been taken up. When in place, the line of rails with their connections of magnetic metal, form, so to speak, a single magnetic bar; the magnetism is latent and does not appear until the rails are freed by removing the plates and chairs. The case is the same as with a long bar-magnet; the neutral zone, intermediate between the poles, gives no appearance of magnetism, and nevertheless, when the bar is broken into several pieces, all are found to be magnetized.

"It is only in badly kept roads, where joints are too loose or badly joined, or where contiguous rails are on sensibly different levels, that we can detect magnetization; it is also evident at switches, crossings, etc., and at all points where there is a jolt when a train passes.

"When the line is east and west, a curious thing takes place. When a compass is held over a joint the north pole turns either toward east or west, but always in the direction in which the trains move (when the track is double). This is because, the track being at right angles to the magnetic meridian, the horizontal magnetization is absent and there is nothing to interfere with the vertical component. Now at each joint the end of the rail on which the wheel is entering is always more powerfully hammered than that which it is leaving, and on it is developed more strongly the south pole induced by this vertical component of the earth's magnetism."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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THE MODERN PASSION FOR RIGHTEOUSNESS

CAN the world be reformed and social as well as personal righteousness attained and held fast to without the Christ and the teaching of the Gospels? Mr. P. T. Forsyth in *The Hibbert Journal* (Boston) declares that the world at present is trying to prove that the doctrine of Christ is not necessary for the moral emancipation of the race. Yet never was there a time when social righteousness and personal righteousness found such earnest advocates. This writer speaks as follows of "the modern passion for righteousness":

"The demand grows for a reconstruction, a revolution if need be, of the social order in the interest of an ideal righteousness of no private interpretation. Public justice slowly but surely bears down private interests. It emerges more clearly as the dividing line between the two great parties. It seizes some people so vehemently that it becomes their religion; and personal religion wanes in consequence, and, with it, the membership of the churches. There was never an age when the passion for public righteousness covered so many, or promised so much."

Together with this appears a turning away from theology. This is accompanied by a turning away from Christ as a "moral fact" of the present. He thus comes to be looked upon as a historical figure of the past; they disregard altogether the idea of "judgment to come." On this point Mr. Forsyth observes of these secularist reformers:

"They have never taken due measure of Christ as a moral fact, still less as a moral factor in history. They have indeed been interested in the historical Christ, and they have owned the spell of his character in the procession of prophets. Carlyle did, for instance. But they have not dealt as seriously with the moral meaning of the fact as with its moral effect, or its esthetic or historical aspect. They have never integrated him into the moral philosophy of history, into the grand moral psychology, into the spiritual organism of the race—as theology has at least tried to do. The historic or the ethical sense will carry a man far. But it will not carry him as far as the person of Christ takes him, if he give to that path a mind unstunted by scientific methods, or unstupefied by religious sentiment. You can not treat Christ adequately by the historic sense, psychic research, cosmic emotion, the canons of natural ethic, or tender affection. The only adequate treatment of a fact so unique as Christ is the treatment proper to the moral nature of such a fact, the treatment it elicits and inspires, the treatment to which, in the first disciples, we owe anything that we know about him, the treatment by faith."

From "The Graphic," London.

DARWIN'S HOUSE, DOWNE HOUSE, KENT.

Where the "Origin of Species" was written. The little window on the extreme left lights the corner of his study in front of his writing-desk.

The idea of a personal being setting the standard of personal and social righteousness is absolutely necessary if we would give an adequate basis and motive, or any permanent principle to social and personal righteousness. Christ must be taken as judging, surveying, and controlling the moral issues of the time. To quote further:

"It is strange that there should be such *borné*, not to say vulgar, aversion for the theologian. He is simply an ethicist, on a more than cosmic scale, upon the authority of the cross. He is the rational expositor of a cosmic righteousness revealed as the infinite holiness. He faces, he inhabits, a world of moral realities whose action is perfectly sure and infrangible, which is not mocked, and whose laws in their kind are no more to be defied with impunity than those of nature; for God spared not his own Son. . . . A Christ who stood fixt only at a point in history would be, by his very fixture, a transitory Christ, because but a temporary, because he would be outgrown and passed by the moving race. A Christ merely ideal, stationed at a fixt point on earth but magnified to an ideal upon the clouds, would become a *Brockengespenst*. He would be a mirage whose very grandeur and purity would shame us far more than help us. And he would shimmer before us like an aurora, when we needed to be warmed and reared by a perennial sun.

"The new passion for righteousness must end upward in a new sense of judgment; and especially among the religious, if their ethic is to grow more delicate and penetrating as well as more urgent. Social righteousness unaccompanied by moral delicacy and penetration could easily become another phase of Pharisaism. Love without holiness lends itself but too easily to dissimulation to unreality. But to give God's judgment its due place in public righteousness is to raise ethic to religion, righteousness to holiness, and to make some kind of atonement inseparable from real faith on any social scale."

CALVIN AND DARWIN

THROUGH the fortuitous agency of centenaries two names as wide apart in their significance as Calvin and Darwin come to be considered almost at the same moment. The two systems for which these men stand sponsors have some interesting points of contact, as is shown by *The Christian Intelligencer* (New York). "Both have stored up in them the intellectual energy of the ages as applied to the question concerning the origin, the control, and the destiny of the universe," says a writer in this journal. "Both, in their many shades and variations of color, seek to give a rational account of man and the world he lives in; the one by deductions of thought from the teachings of Scriptures; the other by inductive inferences from observed facts. Much they have in common. Determinism, denial of freedom of the will, survival of the fittest, destruction of the many bring their extremes at least close together." There are other important respects in which they are shown to be "dissimilar; in fact, mutually exclusive, antagonistic." We read further:

"Election and selection—what is the difference? It is more than that of a single letter. This appears when we think of election as partitive, and of selection as discriminative. Also when we add to each a qualifying word—sovereign election and natural selection. Now the hosts begin to marshal for battle. And it is not a scare, or bugbear, or sham fight either, but a real clashing of swords and roaring of guns. A squib or taunt settles nothing. You can not laugh the affair off. You can not frighten the contending parties off the field. A man of learning may flippantly declare, so as to startle and shock people, that 'God did not make man.' A Bible scholar may say most seriously that God did make man, his body first, of a lump of clay, then putting into it spirit, thus constituting him a living soul. And yet it is competent for a plain truth-seeker to ask, if God did not make man, who did? Did man

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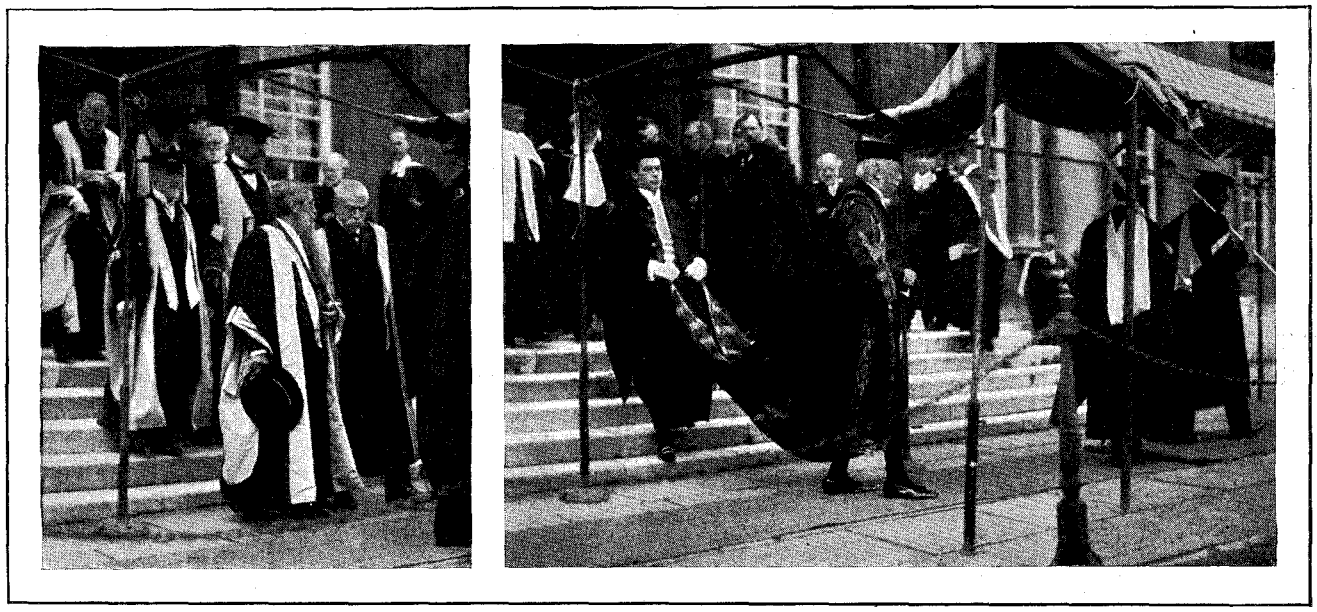

The man on the second step is Mr. Francis Darwin, son of Charles Darwin.

Lord Rayleigh, Chancellor of the University, leading the procession from the Senate House where the commemorative services were held.

SCENES IN THE DARWIN CELEBRATION AT CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY, ENGLAND.

make himself? Did some anthropoid ape make him? How did he come to be what he is, or come to be at all? Pyrotechnics on either side are interesting; they will gather the crowd, and bring the newspaper reporter; but they are no indication of what is actually going on. They throw no light on the real question at issue —that of creation by divine fiat and of evolution by nature processes.

"Calvinism is strongly entrenched in the traditions and institutions of the Church in general, in such parts of it, too, as repudiate the name and profess to deny the doctrine. Darwinism has taken possession of the citadels of free thought and popular literature. So the struggle has assumed the appearance of being one between the Church and the world—an absolutely sovereign God on the one side, and man with all his inventions and achievements, with all his rights and liberties on the other.

"Now, it must be confest that man is getting to be rather pompously self-conceited and fiercely arrogant. He is not of a reverential, meek, and lowly spirit, as it becomes him to be. He has no self-control; is often terribly rebellious, and, when he gets the chance, as terribly despotic. He may wreck his world. This is a lamentable fact. Can you blame the more scrupulous, conscientious men, who hold to the supreme and absolute power, and the sovereign decree of one God, for summoning all the traditional forces of the centuries to combat the prevailing scientific estimate of man and his world?"

What is to be the outcome? asks this writer. Who will win the day? "Truth must win; also righteousness; else we are all lost together." Proceeding, we see the end of the matter thus:

"Speculations, theories, deductions, and systems aside, there is a revelation of spiritual truth and moral purpose, in nature and Scripture alike, obtained through research and faith, through experiment and experience, which an increasing number of open-minded people on both sides are heartily welcoming. The old-time sharp antitheses between the free agency of man and the sovereignty of God, between works of faith, between nature and the supernatural, between the body and the spirit, and between the immanence and transcendence of God are seen to be rather the two opposite sides of one and the same universal fact of Being, the one showing what is formal, finite, and forever passing, the other facing the infinite and eternal. There is no antagonism, no discord in fact. All is harmony, and we should be at peace.

"Evolution, as a view of eternal, divine, creative, controlling and life-giving energy, operating by processes of natural development in all departments of life, is not, can not be, crude materialism or irreverent atheism. Planetary worlds, and each tiny creature they contain, may be traced back to the infinite in origin, but that Origin is possest of whatever elements enter into all that exists —of the spirit and the substance, of the life with its organizing principle, of the thought, the purpose, and the will, of the personality and the sovereignty which we ascribe to God. All there is has its source there. From nothing nothing comes. Creation is constantly going on. Providence is ever at work. Destinies are daily determined. God is present at every point in all his works. His will is done in the very limitations and sacrifices which, in his unbounded love, he imposes on himself; yes, in letting a creature like man, endowed with a free will, work out his own salvation.

"What of hope and help we have to this end, in our present state, is such a manifestation of divine grace and power as can make the most unfit meet for the kingdom of heaven. But for that consoling truth we are specially indebted, not to science, but to the Holy Scriptures."

Cambridge University held during the closing days of June a notable celebration in honor of Darwin. A large American delegation attended and presented a bronze bust of Darwin, the work of the sculptor William Cooper.

AS VIEWED BY THE SEMINARY

THE most needed development in the theological seminary is provision for efficient training in the actual work of the ministry. This is the view advanced by an editorial writer in *The Biblical World* (Chicago), who, in this connection, thinks it unfortunate that students are allowed to go out and preach at the small churches, where they have no direction either in the pulpit or in the pastoral work. As a substitute he recommends that every seminary have "an affiliation with one or more strong churches engaged in an aggressive social work." He adds:

"Under expert direction, the students should spend at least two years in teaching, organizing, and conducting boys' and men's clubs, studying the social conditions of the neighborhood, ministering in various pastoral offices, and preaching with proper opportunity of preparation and of advice. This is professional service for which remuneration may rightly be given, and the vexed question of ministerial aid may thus be settled on a rational basis."

This journal, emanating from the Chicago University, thus sees the shortcoming of theological seminaries to consist in wrong methods rather than wrong subjects for study. It was recently urged by *The Outlook* (and reported by us May 15) that theological seminaries were "too remote from life" in the nature of the studies required of students. *The Biblical World* answers this charge by insisting that the onus lies first on the college. The leading seminaries, it says, "must demand of the men who come

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to them that they have first the college training." The writer goes on to explain:

"This is not a medieval insistence on scholarship as the prime need of the minister. On the contrary, it is dictated by the most modern interest. The fundamental studies for any minister are biology, upon which all our interpretation of life is founded; anthropology, that we may know something of primitive man in order to understand present man; psychology, the basis of all teaching and of the influence of man upon man; economics and sociology, the very studies for which the critics of the theological seminaries are pleading; history, for no man can understand the present apart from the past; the English language and literature, that one may know the tongue in which he is to speak to his fellow men; public speaking, that he may be effective in the delivery of his message. To these might be added the elements of the English Bible which every college ought to teach. The modern theological seminary, sensitive to the needs of the ministry, will tell the student to take a college course rather than a seminary course if he can not take both. The seminary has the right to demand of the college that it shall furnish this preparation."

To the seminary has belonged as an inheritance from the medieval system the subjects of theology, Old Testament, New Testament, church history, and homiletics. And, observes the writer, "it is easy to wax witty in discussing them," but "a subject of study is not disqualified because it is old." We read further:

"We can not provide an efficient ministry by confining our attention to the things that have happened since the twentieth century was born. We can not make the newspaper our text-book. As a matter of fact, modernization is needed in the instruction quite as much as in the curriculum. In the hands of skilled men these old subjects are, all of them, of a most vitally social character. Theology is concerned with the religious experience of the common man as a member of the society in which he must find the spiritual values of life. The Bible studied by the historical method may be the best possible inspiration to social activity. The Old Testament, two-thirds of which is prophetic literature, is a collection of writings of men whose religion was the passion of social righteousness; and the modern expounder of the Old Testament finds himself continually more sensitive to the meaning of the social situation of the present day. The teacher of the New Testament feels the significance of the spirit of Jesus for the social needs of our time, and lays emphasis upon his social teaching, upon himself as the exemplar of the social man, and upon the kingdom of God as a social ideal. Church history is the study of the most significant social institution of the Christian centuries with reference to its social significance at the present time. And homiletics, if only the college training of the student may relieve the teacher of elementary work in English composition, is concerned with helping the preacher to present his ethical and social message with a religious fervor that shall be effective for the great needs of modern life."

The conventional studies are not to be abandoned, the writer declares, but to be modernized. With these further words:

"In the process some time can be saved, and the practical studies of religious education and sociology can receive due consideration. These are new subjects in the theological curriculum. They have equal rank with the older studies in only a few progressive seminaries. As *The Outlook* investigation revealed, they are obtaining recognition in the majority of the seminaries. They are to be of increasing significance. The contention that these subjects can not be relegated to the colleges is entirely justified. The college should give the necessary introductory courses in psychology, economics, and sociology. But the work in genetic psychology, principles of education, psychology of religion, Sunday-school curriculum, expressional activities of youth, the institution of the family, charities and philanthropy, rural communities, industrial communities, the relation of the Church to the social problems of to-day—all this is the duty of the seminary. And the practical minister, who is to conduct a modern church which shall be an educational and social power in its community, must devote not less than a year of study to these practical subjects. Wherever the flexibility of the curriculum has afforded the students a choice in the matter without loss of scholarly standing, their own instincts have led them to give a large portion of time to these studies."

LITTLE RIFTS IN THE GERMAN CHURCH

WHETHER the precedent set by France and such Swiss districts as Geneva and Basel in breaking the historic connection between State and Church is to prove contagious and is to lead to such a separation in one or more of the forty-eight Protestant state churches of the Fatherland is as yet a problem that scarcely a prophet or a prophet's son would venture to answer. But that disintegrating elements are at work in Germany too, and that these are entering like a wedge between the high contracting parties, few in Germany itself would probably deny. The *status controversiæ* in this regard is described in substance by the influential conservative church paper of Berlin, the *Reformation*, substantially as follows:

The tension in the various state churches has reached an acute stage. There is no doubt as to the existence of the trouble, but there is uncertainty as to the diagnosis and the remedy. Too much stress, however, is being laid on the fact that in recent months thousands have officially declared their separation from the Church, the number in Berlin alone reaching almost ten thousand. The prime movers of this propaganda of disruption are the Social Democrats, who recently have led in the defection of the masses. By persuading several hundreds of thousands of the two and more million voters they control to break with the Church, they aim to frighten the authorities into making important political concessions to the party they represent. Notwithstanding that these thousands have left and are leaving the Church, the propaganda is really proving to be a phenomenal fiasco and only demonstrating that the bonds between State and Church are unusually strong in the land of Luther and that what centuries have forged a few years or a decade can not break. Practically all who have left the Church in response to the appeal of the Social Democrats were only nominally members of the Church, and by their separation the Church has only gained and not lost. She would be all the stronger if several hundred thousand now enrolled on the Church records would go and do likewise. No, disestablishment in Germany will not come through such agitations from without.

Some Catholic papers argue that this breaking away of some thousands from the Protestant churches (chiefly in the great political and industrial centers of the Empire) proves that Protestantism is disappearing by the process of inner weakness and disintegration, but this claim has no special value, for it is merely the repetition of a charge that is stale from its constant repetition for decades and centuries and represents the traditional view of the Catholics as to the future fate of Protestantism, a theory in which the wish is father to the thought.

The Berlin *Kirchenzeitung* discusses in detail another wedge that is being driven between State and Church, namely, the appointment by the State of advanced theological professors at the universities who are teaching the coming generation of pastors and preachers principles and doctrines absolutely irreconcilable with the acknowledged standards of the Church. Among other things this journal, itself conservative in character, says:

"So strong has the radicalism become at the universities that in many cases a theological student loses his faith there under the teachings of the advanced professors instead of having it confirmed. The terrible statement made some time ago by Professor Krüger, of Giessen, that it is the function of the theological professor "to endanger the souls" of his students, is proving to be the case in a sense quite different from that meant by its author, a blunt but honest *enfant terrible* of the advanced clans. If in the universities maintained by the State a theology is fostered that means death to the Church, it is hard to see how this can end otherwise than in a determination of the Church to rid itself of this incubus. But how this is to be done is a question more easily asked than answered.

"In the mean while the Church has already taken the first steps toward helping herself without the cooperation of the State. Not only are many series of so-called 'vacation lecture courses' held, in which the radical theology of the universities is opposed, but special institutions for this purpose are being founded, chief of which is that in Bielefeld by the veteran and apostolic Dr. Bodelschwingh."

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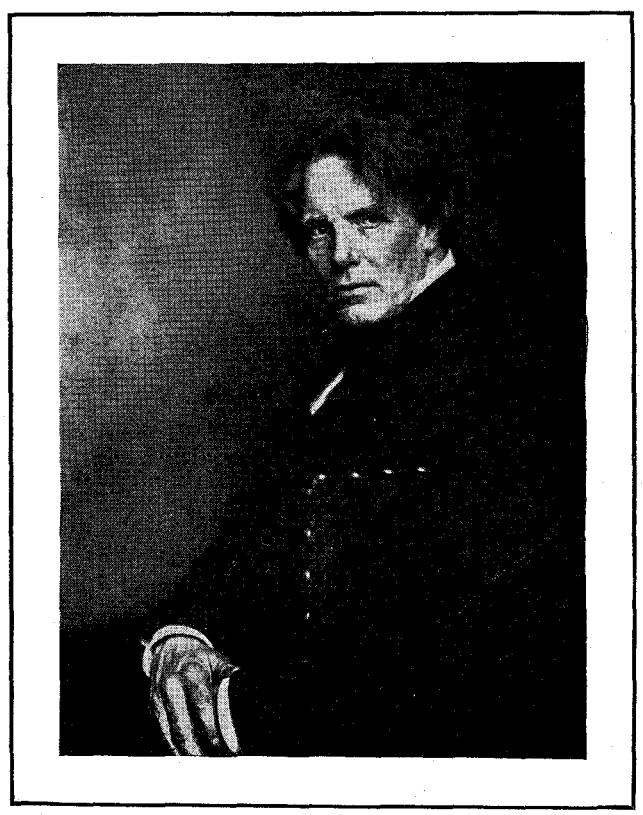
A CREATIVE SINGER

THERE was a singer in America last season who "affected audiences like a religious revivalist, like an orator at a fervent political meeting." It was Ludwig Wüllner, and his singing, it is said, had the creative quality of great acting. Since Miss Mary Garden has been singing in America much has been said about her interpretative powers. Faults in pure vocalism have been forgiven because she acted as well or even better than she sang. She has even claimed to have been the creator of this style; but a writer in the New York *Evening Post* declares that Victor Maurel, a French tenor, led in this new movement and greatly influenced not only Mary Garden but Maurice Renaud, Emma Calvé, and Geraldine Farrar. Verdi, he reports, said of Maurel after the first performance of "Falstaff": "I do not know whether to admire more the singer or the interpreter—when he sings his best he makes one forget that he sings." Ludwig Wüllner is called by this writer the "Victor Maurel of the concert-hall." This singer was the sensation of last year's musical season throughout the country. He came to give a score of concerts and gave fourscore. "He made classical German songs 'catch on' like musical-comedy 'hits,'" declares the writer. Concerts that made not "the slightest concession to those who like the vulgar and trivial in music" were found to pay. What impresses most in his method is said to be "an expression of absence—he is like one in a trance, with eyes closed, his individuality merged in the story of the song. He is the medium through whom the poet and the composer speak to the audience." As he is to return to America next year, our readers will be interested in these autobiographical notes



LUDWIG WÜLLNER,

Who has the power, it is said, of "affecting audiences like a religious revivalist."

of his career which the writer in *The Evening Post* declares have not before been printed. We read:

"As a matter of course I sang from my earliest childhood. As a boy I had a high soprano voice of agreeable quality, and often—especially when I was alone out in the open—I indulged in the most extraordinary warblings and improvisations. When my voice changed, I continued, I regret to say, in spite of all protests, to sing; I forced my tones as long as I could, till hoarseness set in, and thus I spoiled my voice for years. When I was instructor at the University of Münster (1884–87), I sang a great deal privately and also at concerts, but of course only to please myself or others, or to give vent to my feelings.

Then when I became a musician (1887–89) I also studied singing, but my instructor at that time did not succeed in teaching me overmuch about tone-emission, nor did I yet enter what subsequently became my proper domain: the German *lied*.

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VICTOR MAUREL.

A French tenor who led in the movement now become popular for interpretative singing.

"To that I began to devote myself during the time I was an actor at Meiningen (1889–95). At that time Fritz Steinbach was conductor of the Meiningen orchestra, and Brahms used to go there frequently as friend and guest of the Duke of Meiningen. Whenever that happened I was at once excused from all theatrical rehearsals and performances and asked to appear at the castle. I sang only songs at that period, and Brahms took great pleasure in what I did, which made me feel proud and happy. Brahms called my attention to many neglected but precious Schubert songs, and now and then I was permitted to sing some *lieder* of his own that were off the beaten path and which no one else had ever sung for him. Above all things, Brahms never wearied of having me sing the 'German Folksongs' edited by him.

"Encouraged by all these experiences, I gave, early in October, 1895—when I was still an actor at Meiningen—my first song recitals in Berlin, and these made such an impression, stirred up so much feeling for and against me, that I left Meiningen a few months later and once more changed my vocation by becoming a professional *lieder*-singer. I said to myself: 'Of good German actors there are plenty, but in the realm of song interpretation you have brought something new which heretofore has not existed—at any rate, not in the same degree. Here your strength will perhaps be more needed than on the stage.'"

Dr. Wüllner goes on to explain the manner in which he renders the songs, saying:

"I can not regard the *lied* from a merely musical point of view; it means more to me than an aria, a purely vocal piece. A *lied* must always seem like the expression of a profound soulful, personal feeling (*die Äusserung einer tiefen seelischen Selbstbefreiung*). The hearer must get the impression that the person who sings this or that song at this special moment sings it not because he wants to do so or wishes to please others, but because he *must*, because he *can not* do otherwise, but must express himself, must give vent to his feelings. *That* alone is to me true lyric art. Thus the mood (often also the content) of every song becomes associated with some actual occurrence in the singer's own life. In this way the *lied* becomes an improvisation; it is, as it were, born anew each time it is sung. To reach that result, to create the song over again, each time from within—*that* is what I try to do. It is self-evident that in this procedure the tonal musical form must not be in the least neglected—for the form is here often the soul!

"This is the manner in which I have been endeavoring these last thirteen or fourteen years to sing German *lieder*. At the beginning, I admit, I not seldom broke the form, which I realized

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later. But perhaps that also had to be as it was. To this day some of my opponents find my method of utterance 'theatrical,' nay, even 'decadent'—I can not judge that, of course. At any rate, I had not in the first years gained such control of vocal technic as I have now. I aimed only at expression, regardless of tone, and thus there was some basis to the report that I was 'a singer without a voice'—one who 'declaims and speaks' rather than sings. This label will probably always cling to me more or less. But I must say that I have subjected the tone, too, from year to year to a more and more severe criticism, and have labored industriously to acquire technical facility in tone-emission. I have endeavored to save and to develop whatever of tonal quality was to be got out of my no longer young and often abused throat; and while I know, of course, that in my case tonal charm can never be the main thing, I nevertheless hope, despite my age, to make some little progress in this direction, above all in the art of saturating the consonants with a musical quality without interfering in the least with distinctness of enunciation. Mood, expression, inwardness—all those things come to me spontaneously; they are gifts for which I can never be sufficiently grateful to fate; it is only on the side of tone-emission that I need to work, and my endeavor is to make the tone quality, if not more beautiful, at any rate more capable of variation and richer in color."

PERCY J. DANIELL,

The last man to be elected Senior Wrangler at Cambridge. This prize is now abolished after having been awarded for 162 years.

KILLING AN ACADEMIC TRADITION

TRADITION is supposed to be the most inviolable thing about an English university, but Cambridge has so far broken with this spirit as to abolish one of her most cherished institutions. This year sees the last of the Senior Wranglers. He was the figure who attained the highest distinction in mathematics, his title deriving from the fact that formerly a part of the examinations took the form of public disputations. The honor has flourished at Cambridge for 162 years. This year a great struggle was anticipated between England, America, and India; but England won, and the United States took third place in the person of Mr. L. J. Mordell. India's candidate came no higher than the ninth place, but she has previously furnished two seniors, and the honor is now abolished without ever having been won by a son of Uncle Sam. There was intens rivalry between Trinity and St. John's col leges, for by a remarkable coincidence each had supplied fifty-five Senior Wranglers. The winner of the year, Mr. P. J. Daniell, has put his college, Trinity, in the lead for all time. Writing of this honor, its significance in English life, and the reasons for its abolition, Roy Meldrum says in the London *Daily News*:

"I have known even the most hard-prest man of business spare a moment from his ledger to ask, Who is the Senior Wrangler? just as I have known the quietest of scholars leave his dusty grammar to buy an evening paper to see who is the favorite for the Derby. It is only by such means as these that one-half the world takes any interest in the other. But now Cambridge will have to find some other means of being known. When wee Macgregor goes into knickerbockers and so to school, his fond mother can no longer dream that the day will come when she will see his name at the top of the Wranglers, and his photograph in the daily paper. The cynical uncle can no longer chaff his nephew on bringing home the Wooden Spoon; the novelist no longer write heartrending paragraphs about the trials and triumphs of this hero, and deceive every one into believing that he is crowned with laurels and clothed in purple by the Chancellor, and chaired by his tutors round the 'old gray stone quad. with its prim asphalt paths.'

"The old order changes; and it is for the better. This glorification of the Senior Wrangler has misled many people. In the first place, it has given rise to the idea that little else but mathematics is done at Cambridge. Nearly sixty years ago there might have been some truth in that idea; when it was a regulation that 'candidates for honors in classics (except the sons of peers) were required to have obtained honors in mathematics'; and among the Wranglers were to be seen professors of Arabic, Greek, and chemistry, and countless bishops. Every one then with any claim to importance, except the happy sons of peers, had to endure the hard drill of mathematics. But to-day candidates for its honors are far fewer than those for the classical honors. They are in a ratio of 2 to 3. And besides these, there are a round dozen other Triposes, and many of these of equal importance, and, perhaps, greater promise for the future.

"It will be seen, then, that the Senior Wrangler stands for a grave misconception of the studies to which Cambridge devotes itself.

"Apart from this, the change is serving a more useful purpose. Hitherto the first part of the Mathematical Tripos—on which Wranglers are given their place—the only part in popular estimation, has been almost wholly devised for the study of mathematics for its own sake.

"The dangers of doing things 'for their own sake' are well known. The danger of making umbrellas for the sake of making umbrellas has been noted by a brilliant writer of the day. There is, of course, a difference between mathematics and umbrellas. It is certainly an abstruse science, which must continue to be cultivated in part for its own sake if it is to exist at all. But the present change will not prevent that. The only thing it will do is to lay more importance on the second part of the Tripos, and so encourage more the application of mathematics to ends which will be of more immediate public use. We live in an age of *Dreadnoughts* and aeroplanes. We are daily improving the means of communication by new forms of telegraphy and telephony. All these improvements are based on our mathematical knowledge, and it seems logical that our 'seminaries of sound learning' should aid us directly in this knowledge for practical ends.

"Since it lays greater stress, therefore, on the use of knowledge for practical ends and practical needs, the present change is a move in the right direction. It seems more prudent, when our Zeppelins are coursing the sky, to take time by the forelock and attend to the positions of the stars, with a view to erecting 'danger' posts on their giddy heights to warn the celestial motorist, than to be troubling about the exact measurement of infinity or the exact meaning of x."

THE CONSOLATION PRIZE.

The wooden spoon, won by C. L. Holthouse, is awarded to the last man in the Mathematical Tripos.

The tradition is one unsullied, says this writer, and "it is not to be wondered at that the university does not altogether relish its own courage." He adds:

"English people will understand what it is to give up any tradition. We are, as a race, stanch to sentiment. This hoary tradition had almost reached its natural term; yet to kill an old man is none the less to

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kill. And even the most useful purpose is but a slight solace. When the old parson had to shorten the years of his last hen by what he judged to be two days, it did not comfort him to think that it was to be a delicate meal for his bishop. And like parson, like university."

LORD MORLEY'S VIEW OF JOURNALISM

LORD MORLEY met a ghost of his dead self the other day that told him a thing he was obliged to contradict. He was due to speak on the subject of "Literature and Journalism," at a meeting of the Imperial Press Conference recently held in London. Before committing himself before that body, so he says, he consulted the Oxford Dictionary on the subject of literature, and there found himself quoted and "thereby, at any rate, handed down to immortality as having said that literature is the most seductive, the most deceiving, and the most dangerous of all professions." He went on to assert that it is many years since he had committed himself to that perplexing opinion, and he believed that he had survived that thought. Continuing, he seemed to find some comfort for his inconsistency in quoting Carlyle on both sides of the subject of journalism. In a report of Lord Morley's speech in the London *Times* we read:

"You know Carlyle used very different language upon that. In one place very often he said, 'Is not every able editor a ruler of the world, being as he is a persuader of it?' But then he said on another occasion, when some young friend told him that he was going to embark upon journalism, 'Oh, journalism is ditch-water.' Sometimes I am inclined to think that it is."

Proceeding, Lord Morley endeavored to show the qualities of journalism that can not be tolerated in literature, that, in fact, constitute the line of demarcation. He says:

"Journalism, I was told the other day by an eminent member of this conference, a home member, is literature in a hurry; and he taxed me with having invented that saying. I do not agree with him. You have to go a great deal deeper than that. If literature has one particular quality more than another in this regard, it is that it is not in a hurry. Journalism is and must be in a hurry; literature is not. Literature deals with the permanent elements of human things. A journalist has to take the moods and occasions of the hour and make the best he can of them. But literature more or less describes the attitude of a judge; the journalist dealing with what are called live issues has to be more or less of an advocate. Literature deals with ideals, the journalist is a man of action. He is not a student, but a man of action, and he is concerned with the real; and if he is a wise journalist, as we all are, he will understand that what he takes or mistakes for the real is not half as real as a great deal of what is ideal. Would anybody deny that there are half a dozen lines of Burns which have more effect upon political thought and action than all the millions of leading articles that have been written in Burns's country and even in the southern part of the island? Far more potent is literature. Its business is to furnish a cure for conventional rhetoric; the journalist must more or less follow conventional rhetoric."

There is, however, a common denominator, which this astute practitioner of both journalism and literature thus points out:

"But when all is said the literary element, in its truest and widest sense, is what makes all the difference in the world between the editor or the writer and the newsboy who is shouting scare headlines at the street-corners. It is the presence in the mind and among the talents of the editor and his writers, the presence of literary elements which obviously makes the difference between them and the juvenile newsmonger. I was challenged the other day to define what I understand by a good journalist. My friend, the challenger, tried his own hand at the qualities of a good journalist, and they appeared to be candor, courtesy, independence, responsibility. But those are qualities that go to make not only a good journalist, but any decently good sort of man. The definition is quite inadequate. But I am not going to attempt to specify the qualities of a good journalist, because I am rather afraid of them, and if I left any qualities out or put any qualities in which any individual among you does or does not possess, I make him an enemy for life, and I am much too experienced to try to make an enemy of anybody connected with a newspaper. I have a suggestion.

"Cromwell, in an interview he had with a certain band of Presbyterian ministers, said to them, 'My brethren, I beseech you in the name of Christ to think it possible that you may be mistaken.' I wonder whether in some journals I am acquainted with it would not be a good thing to have that saying of Cromwell's written in letters of gold in all the editorial rooms, not the news-rooms, of a great newspaper office. An eminent member, well known to some of us here and to myself, has for his telegraphic address the word 'Vatican.' I hope it will not be supposed that we are here to-day assembled as anything like a Vatican council going to proceed to the definition of infallibility. Infallibility is generally another word for impenitence, and I hope none of us here are so unwise as to make any claim to it. But it is a comfort, as journalism is not infallible, that it is not omnipotent; it is not quite as omnipotent as it often thinks—when I say that I am the last man to deny or depreciate—but it is not omnipotent. You will not think I am going into party politics for a single instant, but I can not but recollect the two greatest elections—whether wise or foolish elections—in my time were the elections of 1880 and the nearer election of 1906. I make bold to say that neither in 1880 nor 1906 did the great leading organs of opinion, either metropolitan or provincial, anticipate nor had they prepared for the verdict which the country wisely or unwisely arrived at."

The speaker avows his belief that the improvement of British

L. J. MORDELL,

Of Philadelphia, who won Third Wranglership. It is said he would have had a chance for first place had he taken the advice of his tutors and placed himself under a coach instead of trusting to his own abilities.

From "The Sphere," London.

OUTSIDE THE SENATE HOUSE, CAMBRIDGE.

The crowd awaiting the result of the election of the last of the Wranglers.

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journalism in his day "has been enormous," and then goes on to say:

"It has been enormous in a way which leads me confidently to expect that that improvement will still further extend. The older journalism, even in the very high-class reviews, reviews for which we used to pay 5s. or 6s., was very coarse—I mean very rough and unsparing; it was very ignorant, extremely ignorant. When Wordsworth produced a poem a writer says,' Really, Mr. Wordsworth, this will never do,' and when another criticizes 'Endymion' in the same kind of spirit, what could be more intolerable to think of? That has gone. It is true there is still, shall we say, plenty of stiff language used. But I remember once, when I was in charge of a newspaper, there came to me a youngster who sought employment, and I said, 'Have you any special quality?' 'Yes,' he thought he had. 'What is it?' He said, 'Invective.' 'Any particular form?' 'No, general invective.' From what I have observed in one or two quarters I believe my friend must have found employment since. Everybody will agree that the temper of journalism has enormously improved. It is not always—in politics at all events—it is not always perfectly genial, but it is not ungenerous."

TO "RECONCEIVE, REORGANIZE" THE COLLEGE

IT was not long ago that President Woodrow Wilson was giving vent to his discouragements over the present state of college education. He declared that "the side shows have swallowed up the circus," and he felt like handing over his post as "ring-master" to some one else. He then had reference to the accessories of college-life that draw so much attention from the essentials. In his address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard on July 1 he goes deeper into the subject of our delinquent colleges, asserting that "we must reexamine the college, reconceive it, reorganize it." The changes that have been going on for a long generation, he declares, have resulted in all but complete disorganization. The change has been wrought, so Dr. Wilson is reported in the New York *Times* to say, "by the break-up of the old curriculum." "With the relaxation of the rules as to what the undergraduate should study the teacher has lost his feeling of responsibility for the life of his pupils." Here the influence of German universities comes in, we are told, for the teachers trained there have "the habit of thinking their charges as men already disciplined." Then, too, college students "are no longer merely the sons of the bookish classes but the sons of men of business and affairs as well." What is wanted for them Dr. Wilson thus indicates:

"They do not wish learning. They wish only a certain freshening of their faculties to miscellaneous contests of life, a general acquaintance with what men are doing and saying in their own generation, a certain facility in handling themselves and in getting on with their fellows. They are much more interested in the incidental association of college-life than in the main intellectual occupations of the place.

"The chief and characteristic mistake which the teachers and governors of our colleges have made in these latter days has been that they have devoted themselves and their plans too exclusively to the business, the very commonplace business, of instruction: to well-conceived lectures and approved class-room method. Here is the key to the whole matter: The object of the college, as we have known and used and loved it in America, is not scholarship (except for the few, and for them only by way of introduction and first orientation), but the intellectual and spiritual life. Its life and discipline are meant to be a process of preparation, not a process of information.

"What he should seek to impart in our colleges, therefore, is not so much learning itself as the spirit of learning. You can impart that to young men; and you can impart it to them in the three or four years at your disposal. It consists in the power to distinguish good reasoning from bad, in the power to digest and interpret evidence, in a habit of catholic observation and a preference for the non-partizan point of view, in an addiction to clear and logical processes of thought and yet an instinctive desire to interpret rather than to stick in the letter of the reasoning, in a taste for knowledge and a deep respect for the integrity of the human mind. It is citizenship of the world of knowledge, but not ownership of it.

"Many of the parents of modern undergraduates will frankly tell you that what they want for their sons is not so much what they will get in the class-room as something else, which they are at a loss to define, which they will get from the associations of college-life; and many more would say the same thing if they were equally ingenuous. I know what they mean, and I am free to say that I sympathize with them. College graduates will tell you without shame or regret, within ten years of their graduation, that they remember practically nothing of what they learned in the class-room: and yet in the very same breath they will tell you that they would not have lost what they did get in college for anything in the world; and men who did not have the chance to go to college will everywhere be found to envy them, perceiving that college-bred men have something which they have not.

"What have they got, if learning is to be left out of the reckoning? They have got manliness, certainly, *esprit de corps*, the training of generous comradeships, a notable development of their social faculties, and of their powers of appreciation; and they have lived under the influence of mental tasks of greater or less difficulty, have got from the class-room itself, from a quiet teacher here and there, some intimation, some touch of the spirit of learning.

"This spirit, however, they can not get from the class-room unless the spirit of the class-room is the spirit of the place as well, and of its life, and that will never be until the teacher comes out of the class-room and makes himself a part of that life. Contact, companionship, familiar intercourse is the law of life for the mind. The comradeships of undergraduates will never breed the spirit of learning. The circle must be widened. It must include the older men, the teachers, the men for whom life has grown more serious and to whom it has revealed more of its meanings. So long as instruction and life do not merge in our colleges, so long as what the undergraduates do and what they are taught occupy two separate, air-tight compartments in their consciousness, so long will the college be ineffectual."

Looked at from the point of view which the Princeton president here establishes, some of the proposals made recently for the improvement of the college, he says, seem very strangely conceived. Notably, the proposal to shorten the period of general study in college to, say, two years. Dr. Wilson goes on:

"But the college, the American college, is not a body of studies; it is a process of development. It takes, if our observation can be trusted, at least four years for the completion of that process, and all four of those years must be college years. They can not be school years; they can not be combined with school years. The school process is an entirely different one. The college is a process of slow evolution from the schoolboy and the schoolboy's mental attitude into the man and his entirely altered view of the world. It can be accomplished only in the college environment. The environment is of the essence of the whole effect.

"If you wish to create a college, therefore, and are wise, you will seek to create a life. We have allowed ourselves to grow very anxious and to feel very helpless about college athletics. They play too large a part in the life of the undergraduate, we say, and no doubt they do. There are many other things which play too large a part in that life to the exclusion of intellectual interests, and the dissipation of much excellent energy—amusements of all kinds. Life at college is one thing; the work of the college another, entirely separate and distinct. Studies are no part of that life, and there is no competition. Study is the work which interrupts the life, introduces an embarrassing and inconsistent element into it. The Faculty has no part in the life; it organizes the interruption, the interference.

"It is the duty of university authorities to make of the college a society, of which the teacher will be as much and as naturally a member as the undergraduates. When that is done these other things will fall into their natural places, their natural relations.

"Certain I am that it is impossible to rid our college of these things that compete with study and drive out the spirit of learning by the simple device of legislation, in which, as Americans, we have so childish a confidence; or, at least, that, if we did succeed in driving them out, did set our house in order and sweep and garnish it, other equally distracting occupants would crowd in to take their places. For the house would be empty. There must be life as well as study."

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Allen, Gardner W. Our Naval War with France. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 323. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50 net.

Barrett, Frank W. Z. *Mourning for Lincoln.* 12mo, pp. 91. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Co. $1 net.

Bates, Frank A. Camping and Camp Cooking. 16mo, pp. 116. Boston: Ball Publishing Co. 75 cents net.

Boyd, Thomas Parker. The How and Why of the Emmanuel Movement. A Hand-book on Psychotherapeutics. 16mo, pp. 143. San Francisco: Whittaker & Ray Co. $1 net.

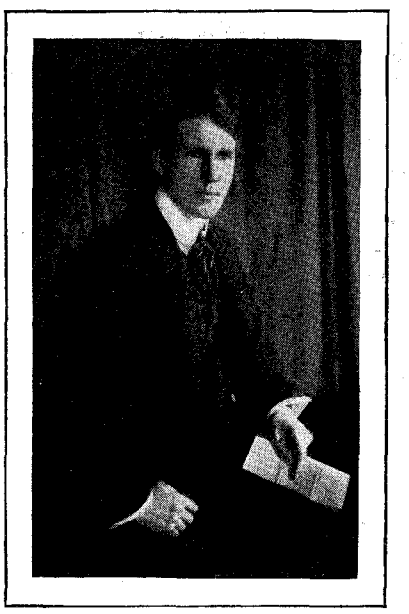
Burtscher, William J. Yellow Creek Humor—A Book of Burtscher Drolleries. 16mo, pp. 107. Ruskin, Tenn.: William J. Burtscher.

Carrington, Hereward. The Coming Science, with an Introduction by James H. Hyslop. 8vo, pp. 393. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

The "Coming Science" is, of course, the product of coordinating the facts recently made known by psychical research. Hypnotism, telepathy, spiritualism, apparitions, haunted houses, premonitions, etc., all point to the existence, says this writer, of "a spiritual universe, a world of forces and causes, of which we see the resultants merely." In aiming after the attainment of the "Coming Science" we should be enabled to "open communications with a world of spiritual intelligences, they apparently producing phenomena which we are called upon to study; and the solution of these phenomena will, no doubt, form the Coming Science." Mr. Carrington, we discover, believes in haunted houses and ghosts. He thinks that ghosts "are in the nature of a real definite outstanding entity, and are not by any means subjective or the creation of the seer's own mind." The chapter on "Haunted Houses" is most interesting. What perhaps is the most commendable point in Mr. Carrington's brochure is the candor and hesitation with which his theories are put forth. His method of approaching the "Coming Science" is distinctly scientific, and while the book will be hailed by the votaries of spiritualism and its kindred cults, it will be still more warmly welcomed by the curious outsiders who love to be interested and can share the author's wish to have either an open verdict, or a verdict that is made categorical by the strictest processes of science.

Catholic Encyclopedia, The. An International Work of Reference on the Constitution, Doctrine, Discipline, and History of the Catholic Church. Edited by Charles G. Herbermann, Ph.D., LL.D.; Edward A. Pace, Ph.D., D.D.; Condé B. Pallen, Ph.D., LL.D.; Thomas J. Shahan, D.D.; John J. Wynne, S.J. In fifteen volumes. 4to. Cloth. Vol. IV., Clan–Dio; Vol. V., Dioc–Fath. New York: Robert Appleton Company.

The camp of the encyclopedists, like every other camp, has ever been divided into two parties—the academic and the opportunist. It is in no spirit of disrespect—rather the contrary—that the important work under present consideration is pronounced to belong to the latter. In spite of the long-continued prestige of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and of the not less conspicuous, if far less worthy, recent works of general and special authority, the main value of a work of reference lies in its being readily referred to, in the accessibility of what information it has to offer, an accessibility unhampered by a too scholarly insistence on the absolutely right phrase, the utterly accurate cognomen, or a too complicated system of cross-references. And, next after the manner of supplying the desired information in the place it is expected to be found, it is not too much to demand that the matter be neatly presented, with a brief and lucid impartiality which compels confidence while it satisfies a legitimate desire of wisdom. The science of encyclopedia-making is yet young; the organization and popular presentation of facts is not by any means perfected at present; apart from certain specialized works of reference, the average "book of facts" is likely to be full of faults of arrangement, proportion, convenience. In saying, therefore, that "The Catholic Encyclopedia" impresses us as one of the best of modern reference-books, the statement need not be qualified by any untoward criticism as to surface qualities. Admirably arranged, comprehensive in range of subject-matter, generally scholarly,



HEREWARD CARRINGTON.

dignified and, so far as comports with conviction, impartial in tone, it is a monument to the wisdom and temper of the church it represents.

Nor is it a derogation to say that much of its excellence lies in that it may be said to be free, at least in its own tongue, from competitors. To be a pioneer is a distinct excellence, perhaps the highest of excellences. In this case, to have selected and arranged the important and typical facts from the huge mass of interesting phenomena which compose the Catholic Church and its history, to have chosen, and, we suppose, to have marshaled and in some degree to have trained a phalanx of writers, translators, and compilers, is an achievement of high worth and dignity. The result, the systematization and popular presentation of the vast body of canon law, church history, liturgy, dogmatic and ascetic theology, must ultimately prove of the greatest benefit to Catholic and Protestant laity alike.

To the non-Catholic the present volumes by chance offer fewer subjects of strong interest than those preceding. The articles on Döllinger and Erasmus are admirable in tone; the former especially is a model of both temperance and thoroughgoing analysis. "Clandestinity" and the first portion of the article on "Divorce" seem of real value and should clear up a number of vexed questions and misunderstandings; the Pauline privilege, however, remaining vague and of somewhat ill aspect. "Dispensation" is fully and admirably treated, and the Church's power and position well defined. The Catholic point of view regarding "Cremation" is clearly explained, and the claims of its advocates adequately dealt with. The article "The Conclave" treats of a subject so full of interest and handles it so well that we can only complain that the space allotted to it is, comparatively, too brief. The summing up of ecclesiastical legislation on "The Cloister" is admirably done, as is also the bibliography of canonical collections in "Corpus Juri Canonici." Perhaps the best of the articles on matters of discipline is that on "Excommunication," which is a masterly description of the Church's last weapon.

Of the subjects of direct historical interest, much praise should be given to the articles on the various American dioceses, which rescue and preserve a vast amount of facts, the importance of whose bearing upon the history of the United States has not yet been fully recognized. The generously illustrated article on the history, religion, and literature of Egypt, with its appended sequel on the Coptic Church, is perhaps the best monograph in English upon its subject; it is ably supplemented by the article on "Ethiopia." Of the three articles on England, the least satisfactory is that on "English Literature"; the most vital interest lies in that on "England Since the Reformation." The article on "Columbus" strikes us as somewhat bare as well as lacking in a sense of proportion. The excellent reproduction of the little-known map of Juan de Cosa should be mentioned here, as well as a word of commendation added for the maps throughout the work: their quality reflects credit upon the generally despised American map-maker. The article on "The Eastern Churches" is of absorbing interest, especially in view of the growing tendency to a *rapprochement* with Rome. "The Counter Reformation" is a suggestive account of a movement whose importance is likely to be overlooked. The sympathetic and impartial treatment accorded the "Covenanters" is worthy of the highest commendation. The sketch of Thomas Dongan gives not too much honor to one of the best, and certainly the most influential, of the colonial governors. Much of the space accorded the Donatists might better have been accorded the College of Douai—but the allotment of space is one of the tenderest of questions in encyclopedia-making, and it becomes no one to be critical in regard to it.

The distinctive charm of hagiography is manifest in the articles on Saint Clare and Saint Dominick—the bare summing up of the salient points in the eventful life of the latter saint especially should do away with a crowd of misapprehension of the phenomena of Catholic asceticism and consciousness. In connection with this should be mentioned the austerely beautiful little treatise

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on "Contemplation" with what was probably intended as its complement, a barren essay on "Ecstasy," entirely devoted to the negative excellence of pointing out what ecstasy is not. The former article is strangely yet winningly supplemented by that on Anne Catherine Emmerich, one of the most modern and popular of the long roll of mystics, yet, it would seem, one of those least indorsed by ecclesiastical authority. Of the articles on the several popes Clement, that on the first is the most satisfactory, especially as regards bibliography; that on the fourteenth Clement bravely and ably makes the best of what is at best the worst of cases.

Of the various liturgical articles, all of high worth, that on "The Rite of Constantinople" is perhaps of widest interest; it maintains so high a level that we are led to hope for a treatment of the Milanese and Mozarabic rites by the same pen. "Communion under Both Kinds" is given its due historic importance.

No better handling of the problems of "Evolution" could be demanded than is here accorded them; the scientific spirit and scholarly tone of the article can not be too highly commended. On the other hand, that on "Education" impresses us as bare, carelessly tossed off, and, as to bibliography, inadequate to the point of absurdity. It is a pleasure to turn to the masterly article on "Exegesis," in every way satisfactory, and especially so in regard to its treatment of the non-Christian interpretations of Scripture. "Ecclesiastical Art" is a well-planned treatise, but suffers from an entire lack of illustration, for which the numerous cross-references do not atone; there are numerous objects and phases of art which, for want of separate entry, would well be illustrated here.

Space forbids the mention of many subjects whose treatment in these volumes is not merely of compelling interest, but of great importance. It is sufficient to state that the prestige accorded the first issues of a most valuable work of reference is very ably maintained.

Chittenden, "Larry." Bermuda Verses. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 68. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 net.

Glasgow, Ellen. The Romance of a Plain Man. Pp. 464. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Miss Glasgow's novel depicting Virginia life is somewhat different from those from her which have preceded it. It purports to be the simple biography of a self-made man and is written in the plain direct language of the common people.

At the very beginning of his life, Southern class distinctions are forced upon Ben Starr. Stung with resentment at being classed with "poor white trash," he early resolves to overcome the deficiencies of birth by accomplishing some of the big things of life. His ambitions are two—to win the presidency of a large Southern railroad and the hand of Sally Mickleborough, a representative of one of the "first families" with which he has so little in common. "The other man" is one of Sally's own class with similar inherited traditions of breeding and refinement. His ability to remember the little things that add to the enjoyment of life is something that Sally's plainer lover can never learn. The latter makes the mistake

ELLEN GLASGOW.

of imagining that a brilliant career and the accumulation of money constitute the sole demands of love. Sally—sweet, wholesouled, tender—having chosen between the two, proves that she can be as lovable in adversity as in prosperity. A fine appreciation is shown by the author of the best in both the old aristocracy and the democracy of the plain people.

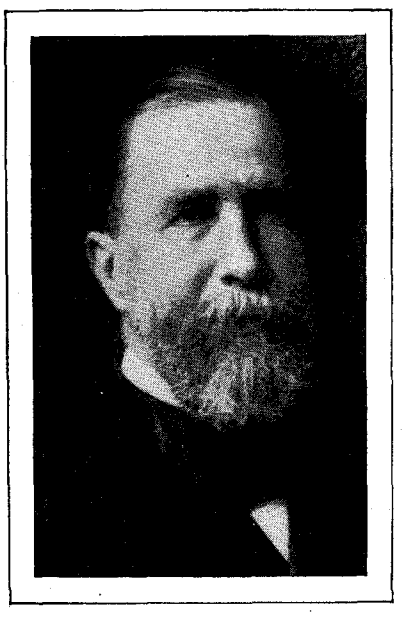
Goodrich, Arthur. The Lady Without Jewels. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 360. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Greene, Richard Arnold. Saint Peter. 16mo, pp. 47. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1 net.

Legge, Ronald. The Hawk. A Story of Aerial War. 12mo, pp. 310. New York: John McBride Co.

Leonard, John W. Who's Who in New York City and State. 8vo, pp. 1414. New York: L. R. Hamersly & Co. $5.

The fourth biennial edition of the New York biographical dictionary of contemporaries is a reliable guide to information often sought about prominent people. These include statesmen and jurists, the financiers, leaders in trade, clergymen, and other professional workers. The book



SAMUEL MACAULEY JACKSON,
Editor-in-Chief of "The New Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia."

is written and arranged with great care, and sometimes even with copiousness, and is a necessity for every library, school, newspaper, and printing-office.

Leonard, John W. Who's Who in Pennsylvania. New York: L. R. Hamersly & Co. 8vo, pp. 596. $5.

It is not strange that the Quaker State has called for a second edition of her book of records, "Who's Who in Pennsylvania," in which the cream of her population, their lives and careers, are enrolled for reference in a single volume. The book exhibits in every way the untiring energy and accurate discrimination of the Hamersly firm, on whom it reflects credit.

Lodge, Sir Oliver (F.R.S.). The Ether of Space. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 167. New York: Harper & Bros.

McCall, Sidney. Red Horse Hill. 12mo, pp. 361. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

McPherson, Logan G. Railroad Freight Rates in Relation to the Industry and Commerce of the United States. 8vo, pp. 441. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2.25 net.

Marquis, Albert Nelson. Who's Who in New England. 8vo, pp. 1048. Chicago: A. N. Marquis & Co. $5.

We welcome the "Who's Who" which reveals for the first time the standing and personality of the leading people, men and women, of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. Considering the literary, educational, and manufacturing activities of New England, it is high time that such a volume as this should be provided. There are ten thousand "Leading New-Englanders" included in this volume—an invaluable aid to advertisers, editors, and business men of all sorts.

Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge, The New. Samuel Macauley-Jackson [Editor in Chief]. Vol. II, pp. 500. Basilica-Chambers. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company.

The same features characterize this volume as the first, which was fully reviewed in these columns. Two qualities stand out for special commendation—the comprehensiveness of aim and the brevity of the articles. The articles are really articles and not books in the guise of articles. Brahmanism and Buddhism, for example, occupy only three pages each; five pages are given to Calvin, and nearly five to Calvinism, but most of the articles are much shorter than these, and therefore specially convenient for ready reference. For those who desire ampler information than is contained in the articles, good bibliographies are appended. Not unnaturally an exception to the principle of brevity so studiously observed is to be found in the articles dealing with the Bible which cover no less than eighty-eight pages; but here the range of topics is large and varied—Bible Christians, Bible Societies, Bible Text, Bible Versions. Perhaps the article on Bible Versions, which covers forty-two pages, might have been less elaborate; yet as much of it is from the very competent hand of Professor Nestle, it too is not unwelcome. On page 140 there is much curious and interesting information about Bibles which have become famous through certain misprints.

The interest of the articles is by no means narrowly theological; there are, for example, discussions of Bells, Bread and Baking, Burial, Capital Punishment;

(*Continued on page 104*)

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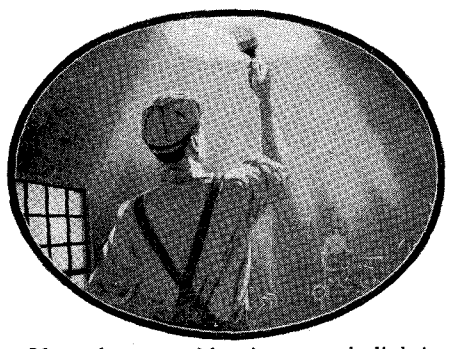

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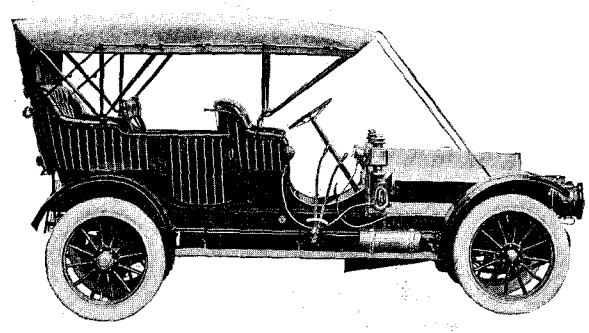

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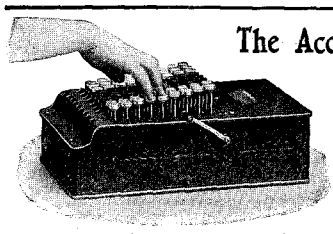

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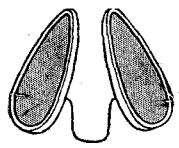

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A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 104)

others more directly concern the church—for example, on Benefice, Breviary, Canon Law, Celibacy. A large part of the volume is naturally devoted to biography, *e.g.*, Bellarmina, Bernard of Clairvaux, Beza, Bunyan, Carey, etc.; and here, as in Vol. I., the notices of recent and contemporary scholars, preachers, ecclesiastics, etc., is peculiarly welcome: *e.g.*, Agar Beet, Mrs. Besant, Madam Blavatsky, the Beechers, Amory Bradford, C. A. Briggs, Stopford Brooke, etc. The articles are not simply bald notices; they frequently contain striking and independent estimates of men and movements. Carlyle, *e.g.*, is treated with some severity, and of Calvin's exegetical works it is admitted that they "have never been excelled, if on the whole they have been equaled."

Schevill, Ferdinand. Siena. Pp. 433. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

No more typical medieval town exists to-day than Siena. Its period of greatest activity and growth practically ended with the close of the fourteenth century, and since that time there has been little in the way of development worthy the name. Being so striking a reminder of the commune of the Middle Ages, it is especially pertinent that this phase of its life should occupy the attention of the historian. Mr. Schevill has brought to his task a rich fund of scholarly information which he has put into attractive form. Throughout the book the personality of the Sienese republic has been duly recognized, but not at the expense of historical accuracy.

After the fusion of Romans and Lombards, the first problem that confronted the young Italian community was the rise of feudalism, which involved State and Church alike in its greedy grasp for wealth and power. In the words of the writer, "The history of the free commune is really the history of burgher self-help in the midst of the distressing conditions of the feudal age." For a time a few great families had it all their own way, but the time came when the public submission of nobles to the common people was a not uncommon spectacle. The supremacy of the merchant gild followed the downfall of the nobles and the gild was succeeded in turn by other factions of the people. From first to last, Siena remained a group of warring and jealous parties, and this failure to unite in the interests of stable government sounded the city's doom.

Outside her walls, Siena had even more serious questions to consider. There was a constant struggle with her most bitterly hated neighbor, Florence, having its origin in disputed territorial bounds and commercial rivalry. Besides, Florence was Ghibelline in sympathy; Siena, distinctively Guelph. For a brief but blissful period, Siena was preeminent in Tuscany, but frequent defeats soon assumed the aspect of a lost cause.

The part played by the Church at this

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time is not overlooked. Loyalty to its mandates constituted a sort of local patriotism. This is illustrated in the fact that while civic pride led to the construction of many notable buildings, they were almost without exception of a religious character. Among the best examples of Siena's creative ability are the cathedral dedicated to the Virgin Mary (the city's patron saint); the famous Santa Maria della Scala, which exists to-day as a flourishing hospital; and la Torre del Mangia, the most beautiful bell-tower in all Italy. The need of suitable decorations for these structures led the thought of the people into artistic channels, and thus we find Duccio founding a school of painting and becoming a not unworthy rival of Giotto. The author touches upon the revivals of the Middle Ages together with the life of Saint Catherine and devotes an entire chapter to a study of the most typical monastery of Siena.

A short but comprehensive sketch of the decline of the city-republic concludes the history. There are some thirty excellent illustrations accompanying the text.

Shields, Thomas Edward. The Making and Unmaking of a Dullard. *12mo, pp. 296.* Washington, D. C.: The Catholic Education Press.

This eminently attractive and well-written work deals with the intellectual condition of such children as "fall below what might be called the level of school intelligence." The book has been cast in the form of a dialog and is lively and readable. It deals with the causes of dulness in children, the making of a

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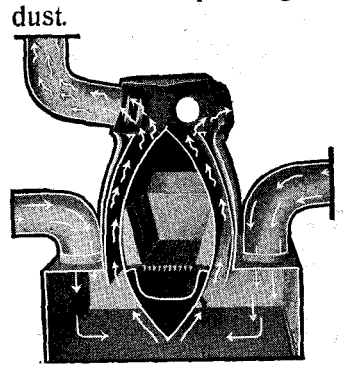

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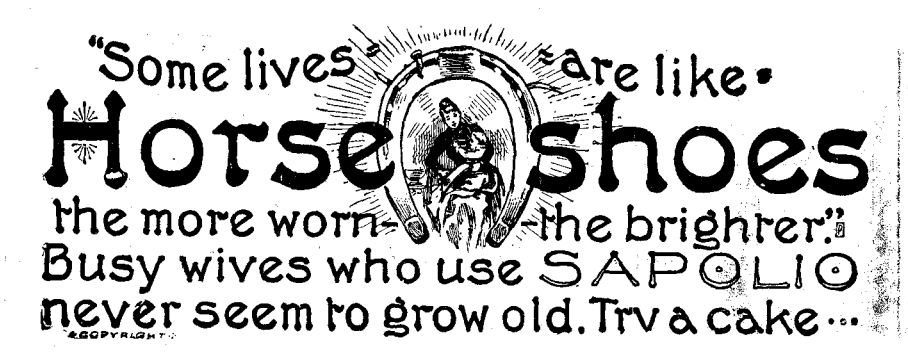
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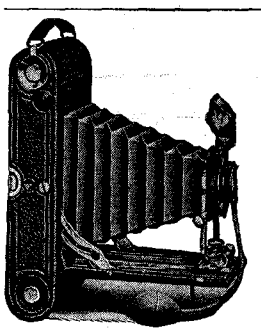

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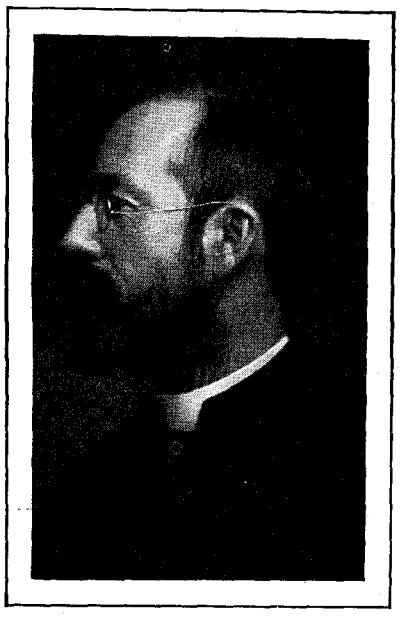

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up and call him blest. They will certainly do so if this volume falls into the hands of the intelligent teachers of America, as it ought to do. He has opened up new links of thought in a delicate and abstruse field of inquiry, and no one who knows and loves children will fail to see and follow the wisdom of his prescriptions.

Smith, John B. Our Insect Friends and Enemies. The Relation of Insects to Man, to Other Animals, to One Another, and to Plants. With a Chapter on "The War Against Insects." Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 314. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50 net.

Spinoza. God, Man, and Human Welfare. Translated from the Dutch by Lydia Gillingham Robinson. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 178. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Co. $1.25 net.

Stead, William T. How I Know that the Dead Return. 16mo, pp. 50. Boston: Ball Publishing Co. 75 cents net.

Steiner, Edward A. Tolstoy—The Man and His Message. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 353. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.50 net.

Travelers' Guide for 1909. New York: European Railway Ticket Department, American Express Co., 65 Broadway.

In this pamphlet will be found a complete account of the railways of Europe and America, as concerns the price of first-class tickets from point to point. Tours in England are planned and a map is ap-

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pended. The guide will be found useful to travelers crossing the Atlantic.

Walton, George Lincoln. Practical Guide to the Wild Flowers and Fruits. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 228. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50 net.

Ward, Mrs. Humphry. Marriage à la mode. Pp. 324. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.20.

It is sometimes a wholesome, if not altogether pleasant, experience to "see oursels as ithers see us." Such an opportunity is afforded by Mrs. Ward's "Marriage à la Mode" which mirrors certain undesirable but significant phases of American life and manners. The reflection may not flatter us; but, in justice to the distinguished author of the novel, it is only fair to state that she does not criticize American failings solely because they are American. Her attitude is, on the whole, generous and whenever a chance presents itself to put in a good word, she has not hesitated to do so. This freedom from prejudice is illustrated in the brief but interesting sketch of political Washington.

The irrevocability of the marriage bond is Mrs. Ward's text. Her book is an earnest protest against the prevalent tendency to regard marriage as a mere incident in the life of a man or woman and our national laxity in the matter of divorce laws receives a large share of her attention. The union of an American heiress of the "emancipated" type and a well-meaning but rather weak Englishman forms the subject-matter of the story. In describing the deplorable results of this marriage, the author has pointed out the difference between the English and the American point of view.

The simplicity and directness of "Marriage à la Mode" comes as something of a surprize. The subtle analysis of character and brilliant comment on men and things usually associated with Mrs. Ward's name are wanting. On the other hand, its forceful appeal compensates largely for lack of style.

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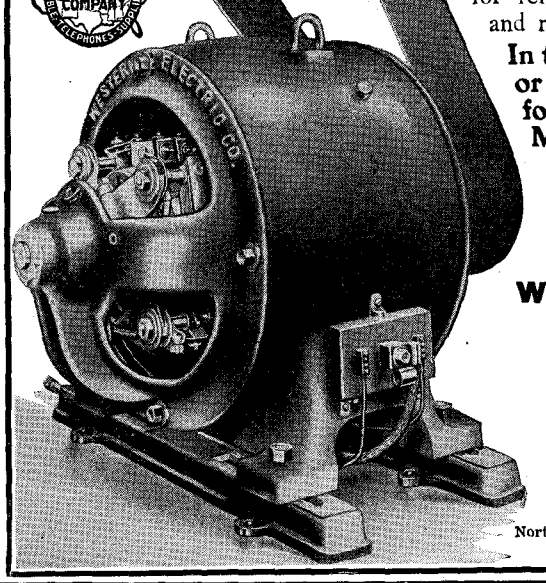

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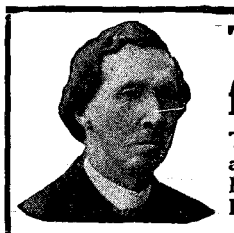

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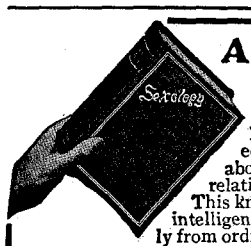
THE BUCCANEERS. An up-to-date story of the black flag in business, by HENRY M. HYDE. 12mo, cloth, 236 pages. $1.20 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.



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By JAMES OPPENHEIM

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The long plate-glass of a Dream-World olden is as the footlights shining sweet.
Street-lamp—flambeau—glamour of trolley—comet-trail of the trains above,
Splash where the jostling crowds are jolly with echoing laughter and human love.

This is the City of the Enchanted, and these are her Enchanted People;
Far and far is Daylight, haunted with whistle of mill and bell of steeple.
The Eastern tenements loose the women, the Western flats release the wives
To touch, where all the ways are common, a glory to their sweated lives.

The leather of shoes in the brilliant casement sheds a luster over the heart;
The high-heaped fruit in the flaring basement glows with the tints of Turner's art.
Darwin's dream and the eyes of Spencer saw not such a gloried race
As here, in copper light intenser than desert sun, glides face by face.

This drab washwoman dazed and breathless, ray-chiseled in the golden stream,
Is a magic statue standing deathless—her tub and soap-suds touched with Dream.
Yea, in this people, glamour-sunnied, democracy wins heaven again;
Here the unlearned and the unmoneyed laugh in the lights of Lover's Lane!

O Dream-World lights that lift the other millions of miles to the Milky Way!
To-night Earth rolls through a golden weather that lights the Pleiades where they play!
Yet . . . God? Does he lead these sons and daughters? Yea, do they feel with a passion that stills.
God on the face of the moving waters, God in the quiet of the hills?

Yet . . . what if the million-mantled mountains, and what if the million-moving sea
Are here alone in façades and fountains—our deep stone-world of humanity—
We builders of cities and civilization walled away from the sea and the sod
Must reach, dream-led, for our revelations through one another—as far as God.

Through one another—through one another—no more the gleam on sea or land
But so close that we see the Brother—and understand—and understand!
Till, drawn in swept crowd, closer, closer, we see the gleam in the human clod,
And clerk and foreman, pedler and grocer, are in our Family of God!

—*Atlantic Monthly* (July).

The Watershed

(*On the way from Munich to Verona*)

BY ALICE MEYNELL

Black mountains pricked with pointed pine
A melancholy sky.
Outdistanced was the German vine;
The sterile fields lay high.
Through swarthy Alps I journeyed forth
Aloft; it was the North, the North;
Bound for the Noon was I.

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NEW-SKIN
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"Paint it with New-Skin and forget it."

For a Cut or Scratch

Clean the wound thoroughly. Then paint it with a coat of *New-Skin*. The *New-Skin* will dry into a tough, flexible film under which the wound will heal rapidly without further attention.

For a Hang-Nail

Trim the hang-nail close with sharp manicure scissors; then coat it with *New-Skin*, applying a second coat after the first has dried, if necessary. After that the hang nail will not bother you and will proceed to heal itself.

For Split Lips

Flatten out the lip with the fingers and touch it lightly with *New-Skin*. Hold the lip flat for a moment until the *New-Skin* dries. There will then be no further annoyance and no further temptation to bite or touch the lips.

New-Skin is also good for Burns, Blisters, Callous Spots and Chafed Feet.

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I seemed to breast the streams that day;
I met, opposed, withstood
The Northward rivers on their way,
My heart against the flood—
My heart that strove to rise and reach,
And felt the love of altering speech,
Of frontiers, in its blood.

But oh, the unfolding South! the burst
Of summer! Oh to see
Of all the Southward brooks the first!
The traveling heart went free
With endless streams; that strife was stopt.
And down a thousand vales I dropt.
I flowed to Italy.

—*Collier's Weekly.*

Motherhood

BY RUTH HAMMITT

O God, I know his sins are red,
That it were better he were dead;
But was't not thou, O Lord, who said
Out of thy master mercy: "Tho
Thy sins be scarlet"—even so,
And his are scarlet, Lord, I know—
"They shall be made as white as snow?"

Then hear me—hear! For, oh, I pray
Through all the night and all the day
Since ever that he went away—
Pray as I seek him in the street
Amid the myriad tramping feet
Down such rough roads, and even ask
Thy favor at the household task;
Yes, pray upon my weary bed
Until the gray of dawn glows red;
Tho none may guess! O Mighty One,
Father, deal gently with my son!

I know the Law thyself didst say,
For every sin some soul must pay—
But I recall his clinging hands,
His tender mouth, his big eyes wet
With tears, it seemed, from heavenly lands;
O Lord, he is my baby yet!
So, if a payment there must be
For one so sweet and weak as he,
Exact it, O my God, from me!

—*The Circle* (July).

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

HOW CATHARINE WRIGHT HELPED HER BROTHERS

WITHOUT doubt much of the notable success of Wilbur and Orville Wright is due to the sympathy, devotion, and cooperation of their sister Miss Catharine Wright, who has just returned with them from Europe. Says a writer in *Hampton's Magazine* (July):

There is no prettier story than the devotion of the members of the Wright family each to the other. There were five children—four boys and a girl. One of the boys left home early and now resides in Kansas. Another became a bookkeeper and had a family of his own to look after.

The sister fitted herself for teaching and secured a a place in the public schools of Dayton, Ohio. Wilbur and Orville remained at home with their parents and this sister. About the time the two brothers got through school the bicycle craze was at its height and they engaged in bicycle-repairing as a business.

It was while conducting this business that they began working upon a machine which developed into the flying-machine. Their original idea was to make a toy, a sort of aerial toboggan upon which a fellow could have fun.

They constructed a plane of that kind and found that so long as it moved forward it would support them. Then the idea of attaching a motor to it and driving it forward entered their minds.

It was at this critical period in their careers that the aid of the sister was sought. She had taken an interest in the gliding-machine, but when they began talking about flying-machines she grew enthusiastic. Right away Wilbur and Orville Wright, with the

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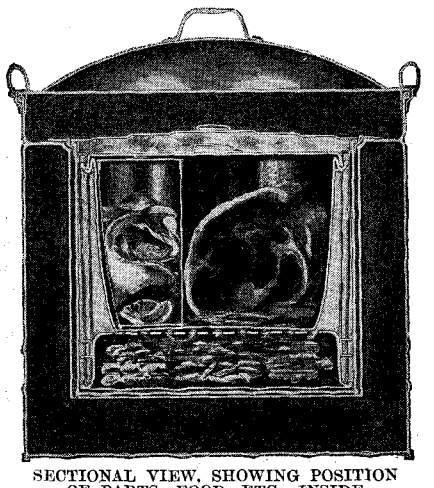

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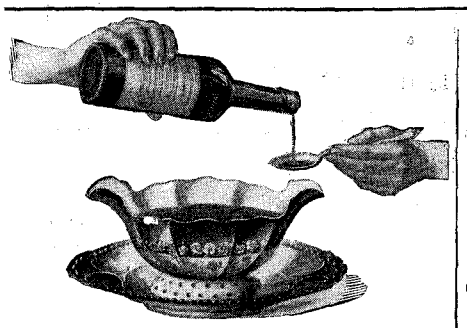

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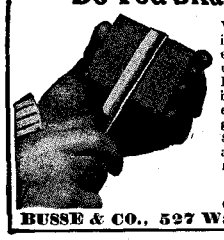

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aid of their sister, took up the serious study of aeronautics.

They read everything printed on the subject, the sister ordering the books for them as they learned of the volumes that had appeared. They did not believe everything they read in the books, and that was their salvation, in a sense.

Miss Wright made the calculations and her brothers made the experiments. The three worked together. Before any demonstration was made, before her brothers had tested the machine they were building, Miss Wright knew that it was possible for man to fly.

She was the first woman in the world to know it positively. She knew it because she herself had made the calculations. She was willing to stake what little money she had saved from her salary as a school teacher, along with the smaller amount her brothers had saved, upon the outcome of the device to be made according to her calculations. She staked it and she won.

When the machine was completed and was found to be a success and it became desirable to get in touch with the nations of the world it was Catharine Wright who brought the aeroplane to the attention of the men who would have to be dealt with. The letters which the representatives of foreign Governments received were written by this woman in the name of her brothers.

All this time Miss Wright was going daily to the schoolroom. Even their neighbors did not know she took any interest in the flying-machine. They knew that it was characteristic of the Wrights to be devoted to one another, but they did not know that this patient school-teacher had mastered the intricacies of the air and that she had been in correspondence with Governments carrying on the promotion end of the flying-machine.

Even after the Wright aeroplane had become famous and her brothers were demonstrating it to the world Miss Wright continued her occupation of teaching. It was not until Orville Wright met with the accident at Fort Myer which came near costing him his life that she gave up her position and hastened to him. She remained until he was able to travel, took him home, nursed him to health, and accompanied him on his recent trip to France.

Miss Wright has always been modest and retiring. In the schoolroom she was popular, despite the fact she was exacting. She is one woman who has proved that she could keep a secret.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Legitimate.—THE CLIENT—"I thought you let word in your office that you were out on important legal business?"

THE COUNSELOR—"Just so. This ball-game seems to be highly important, and I can assure you that it is perfectly legal."—*Chicago News.*

Generally.—"Please, sir," said the office boy, "me gran'mudder's dead, an' I want de afternoon off."

"Johnny," exclaimed his employer, severely, "do you know where little boys go who tell lies?"

"Yes, sir; to de ball-game," replied Johnny, unblushingly.—*Philadelphia Record.*

An Effective Argument.—"Why worry about the children?"

"I can't help it."

"But, my dear, you are hurting your game of bridge."—*Kansas City Journal.*

A Shade of Difference.—WIFE—"You're a different man to my first husband."

HUSBAND—"Yes, I am, thank goodness. I am alive: he's dead."—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

Case For a Desperate Remedy.—THE PROUD MOTHER—"This boy do grow more like 'is father every day."

THE NEIGHBOR—"Do 'e, pore dear? And 'ave you tried everything?"—*Sketch.*

Poor Old Jersey.—"Here's a New-Jersey man who says he's happier in jail than out."

"Probably true. But why doesn't he try moving to some other State?"—*Cleveland Leader.*

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Special Notice

Regarding Change of Date

August Financial Issue

Owing to the July 31 issue being our ANNUAL EDUCATIONAL NUMBER it has been necessary to change the date of the August Department

"Investments and Finance"

to

July Twenty-Fourth

So large a portion of our subscribers are interested in our financial issues, and are accustomed to expect them in the last issue of each month, that we take this opportunity of directing their attention to the above change for this month only.

The Literary Digest

Choosing A School

At this season of the year many readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are considering the all-important question: *"What School Next Fall?"*

It is a subject requiring careful thought, and accurate information is of vital importance.

We shall publish on July 31st the

Annual Educational Number

of THE LITERARY DIGEST.

It will contain the announcements of the best private schools.

There will be special articles on important educational topics with many valuable suggestions to parents having children to enter in schools next Fall.

All schools will be glad to send you their catalogues upon request and answer all questions. If you do not find among our announcements just the school you desire, or if you desire special information on the school question, don't hesitate to write us for additional suggestions.

Address School Department.

The Literary Digest

A Youthful Reasoner.—A teacher in a midland town in England is noted, says a writer in *M. A. P.*, for his patriotic fervor. One day in class, while in a particularly uplifted mood, he turned to one of his pupils, an average English boy of twelve.

"Now, Tommy," said he, "tell us what you would think if you saw the Union Jack waving proudly over the field of battle."

"I should think," replied Tommy, "that the wind was blowing."—*Youth's Companion.*

The Charge of the Fright Brigade.—It required 3,000 London policemen to check the latest attempt of the suffragettes to enter the House of Commons.—*News Item.*

Arf a square,
Arf a square,
Arf a square onward,
Inter th' jaws of jail
Strode th' two 'undered!
Bobbies to right of 'em,
Bobbies to left of 'em,
Bobbies in front of 'em,
Bustled an' blundered.
Inter th' jaws o' jail,
Inter ol' Hollowell,
Strode th' two 'undered.

Stormed at with 'oot an' yell.
Bravely they fit and fell;
Inter ol' Hollowell,
Strode th' two 'undered!
They didn't reason why,
But let their flippers fly
Closin' a Bobby's eye—
While th' world wondered.
—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Tricks in all Trades.—STRANGER—"Zum Donnerwetter, now you have cut my chin a second time! If you can't shave better than that you will lose all your customers pretty quick."

BARBER'S APPRENTICE—"Not at all! I am not allowed to shave the regular customers yet. I only shave strangers!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Incomprehensible.—At a baseball game in Chicago the gatekeeper hurried to Comisky, leader of the White Sox, and said:

"Umpire Hurst is here with two friends. Shall I pass 'em in?"

"An umpire with two friends!" gasped Comisky. "Sure!"—*Everybody's.*

Negro Lingo.—Senator Taylor of Tennessee tells of an old negro whose worthless son was married secretly. The old man heard of it and asked the boy if he was married. "I ain't sayin' I ain't," the boy replied. "Now, you Rastus," stormed the old man, "I ain't askin' you is you ain't; I is askin' you ain't you is."—*Troy Times.*

Breakfast a la Mode.—"John, I believe the new girl has stolen the whisk-broom; I left it on the dining-room table last night."

"I guess the joke's on me, Mary; it was not quite light when I got up this morning and I thought you had left a shredded-wheat biscuit out for my breakfast."—*Houston Post.*

Our Public Schools.—SCHOOL-TEACHER—"Who can make a sentence using the word 'indisposition?'"

TOUGH PUPIL (assuming a pugilistic pose)—"When youse wants to fight youse stand in dis position!"—*Town Topics.*

So Say We All.—SOCIOLOGIST—"Do you have much trouble keeping down expenses?"

THE TOILER—"Not so much as keeping up the revenue."—*Milwaukee Journal.*

Identified.—SUNDAY-SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT—"Elsie, can you tell me anything about the epistles?"

LITTLE ELSIE—"I guess they were the wives of the apostles."—*Chicago News.*

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MULCAHY—"I'll bet ye they ilicted him vice-prisident iv th' Fillypines!"—*Illustrated Sunday Magazine.*

The Arm That Failed.—MADGE—"I was sitting in the hammock with that young man, and he let me fall out."

MAJORIE—"Was he so clumsy?"

MADGE—"No, so modest."—*Town Topics.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

July 3—Successful tests of Maxim's gun-silencer are made before German officials.

July 7.—President Gomez signs the Cuban Lottery Bill.

July 9.—The French Chamber of Deputies adopts a resolution asking the Government to call a conference of the Powers in order to obtain an agreement for tariff reductions.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

July 2.—The Senate adopts the Corporation Tax Amendment to the Tariff Bill by a vote of 60 to 11.

July 3.—The Senate adopts the maximum and minimum section of the Tariff Bill.

President Taft and his family leave Washington for their summer home at Beverly, Mass.

July 4.—The Senate Finance Committee decides to retain the section of the Tariff Bill providing for the establishment of a customs court.

July 5.—The Senate adopts by a unanimous vote a resolution submitting to the States a constitutional amendment providing for an income tax.

July 7.—The Senate rejects Senator Bailey's Income Tax Amendment to the Tariff Bill, but accepts an amendment striking out the exemption of holding companies from the corporation tax measure and adopts the Finance Committee's provision for a customs court.

July 9.—The Conference Committees from the Senate and the House hold their first meeting after an interview between President Taft and Senator Aldrich.

GENERAL

July 2.—Orville Wright's aeroplane is badly damaged at Fort Meyer.

July 3.—The conviction of the eight Reelfoot Lake Nightriders is reversed by the Tennessee Supreme Court, and the cases are remanded for new trials.

July 5.—Governor Hughes and Seth Low are the principal speakers at the beginning of the celebration of the Champlain tercentenary at Crown Point.

President Taft takes part in the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Norwich, Conn.

July 6.—President Taft, Ambassador Bryce of Great Britain and Ambassador Jusserand of France, in speaking at the Champlain celebration at Ticonderoga, pledge themselves to a policy of peace.

July 7.—In an address at Paducah, Ky., Attorney-General Wickersham advocates the passage of a law by Congress providing for nationally created corporations to carry on interstate commerce.

July 9.—The Champlain tercentenary celebration closes.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

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"G. O. P.," Buras, La.—The Funk & Wagnalls Company can supply the book you desire, an English translation of Fénelon's "Telemachus," for the sum of $2.25.

"A. I. S.," Boston, Mass.—"Which of these forms is correct: 'What did you say his name *is*' (or *was*)?" "Please state which is correct: 'Three hundred dollars *was* spent,' or 'Three hundred dollars *were* spent'?"

By what is called *the attraction of tenses*, the requirement is, as a rule, that the tense of the dependent verb shall be present when that of the principal verb is present, and past when that of the principal verb is past. But there is one notable exception, that when the dependent sentence states a fact that is unchanging or universal, the present tense is retained. (In this case it states a particular fact which remains unchanged, hence we would say, "What did you say his name *is*?".)

The choice of a singular or plural verb in cases where either form would be proper is often influenced by the writer's way of looking at the subject. However, a multiple, or a sum or collection of units, is viewed as a singular and should be so used. "That hundred dollars *is* here" is correct when the amount is viewed as one sum. When the separate coins are referred to, the expression is plural; as, "Those hundred dollars *were* all coined last year." Hence we would say, "Three hundred dollars *was* spent."

"C. H. P.," Davenport, Ia.—(1) The expression used in THE LITERARY DIGEST, "And between *each* irrelevant question," is good usage, because *between*, tho strictly applicable to only two things, may be understood as including cases in which a number of things are discriminated collectively as two wholes, *or as taken in pairs*, or in which one thing is set off as against a number of others. *Each* means "every one of any number or aggregation considered individually, or as having a character and *relations in common with the others while yet having a position and peculiarities of its own.*"

(2) In regard to the expression "No gentleman or lady will allow . . . name to be used in connection with a scurrilous attack," see the word *thon* on page 1877, col. 1, of the STANDARD DICTIONARY. This term will enable you to fill in the blank in the sentence submitted. Another method is by using "his or her." The word *thon* has been before the public nearly fifteen years.

(3) As to the expression "Outside the Governor and his staff," the words "outside of" are used colloquially and mean "exclusive of; besides"; as, "outside of his secretary, no one knew his views." Such colloquialisms are not desirable, but it is the province of the lexicographer to record usage rather than to create it. All that he can do is to stigmatize such forms as colloquial, slang, or vulgar as the case may be. Often that which was slang yesterday is colloquial to-day and passes as good English to-morrow.

"W. M. M.," Columbus, Ohio.—Concerning the use of a plural or singular verb in the sentence submitted, grammarians do not agree: Smith's "New Grammar," page 103, says that "years" when expressing a single period of time is in reality singular; as, "Every hundred *years constitutes* a century." Murray's "English Grammar" adopts the same view; Goold Brown, however, disputes this, in his "Grammar of English Grammars," by giving the following example: "A thousand *years* in thy sight *are* but as yesterday." There is authority for both uses. The sentence might be judged from the standpoint of the use of a neuter verb (are) between two nouns, one plural and the other singular, and the one with which it really agrees will determine the number. Goold Brown states: "A neuter or a passive verb between two nominatives should be made to agree with that which precedes it; as, 'Words *are* wind,' except when the terms are transposed and the proper subject is put after the verb by *question* or *hyperbaton*." As no question is asked, nor any figure of speech used, it could be judged from the foregoing that "John Smith's 18 years of experience *are* a guaranty" is the correct form of the sentence.

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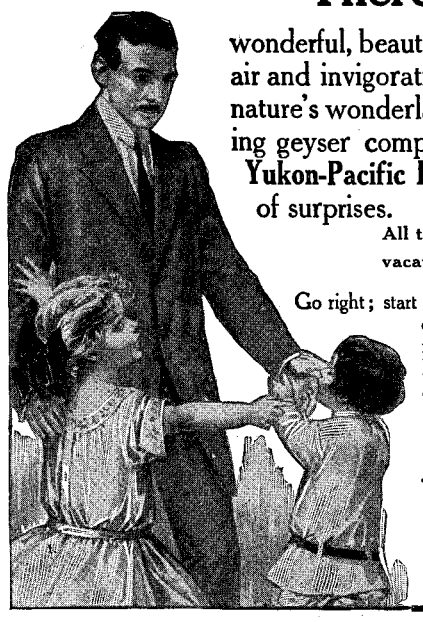

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TOASTED CORN FLAKES?

—Well me for it and it for me!"

It's the delicious flavor that makes you long for it
Ask your grocer but make sure you get the genuine

LOOK FOR THIS SIGNATURE

W. K. Kellogg

TOASTED CORN FLAKE CO., Battle Creek, Mich.
Canadian Trade Supplied by the Battle Creek Toasted Corn Flake Co., L'td. London, Ontario.

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